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THE BEECHER TRIAL

Opening Address for the Defense by Gen. Tracy.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court seemed more than usually crowded this morning, the greater number of those present being lawyers, gathered to hear the opening address for the defense in the great scandal trial. The principles to the suit were early in their seats. Gen. Tracy, of the counsel for the defendant, arrived a quarter of an hour after the formal opening of the Court. When a few preliminaries had been arranged, he arose and said: The time had now arrived for the defense to open their case. There were

Great Interests Involved

in the trial. They could not be over-estimated, as they involved the religious and moral interests of society. Either this defendant was to go forth vindicated from this Court room or with a stain upon his life and character. My client takes his stand here alone, but supported by his God and the justice of his cause. The defendant early devoted himself to the ministry of God. It was

No Bed of Roses.

He struck out for the wild West, and rung the bells in the forest glades, assisted by his dear wife, who accompanied him. He is now the same true, simple and unaffected man as he was then in his western home. There was no pain or human sorrow but had found in him a relief. Among his great congregation he had ministered for over twenty years untiringly. He has been the indefatigable teacher of the people for all these years. It was because his preaching was known by those who knew the man that he has been guided around in this trial by so many warm hearts. When danger threatened from abroad, he was the first to lead the masses in defense of the Union. His courage in that struggle won the admiration of the whole world, and the earnest gratitude of his own people. One of the most striking characteristics of the man was his profound and earnest interest in young men. This prosecution was the reward he received for the love and devotion he had lavished upon a young man. The speaker then went on to relate

The History of Theodore Tilton,

who, he said, began life upon the staff of a newspaper as a reporter. He embraced the wildest views and believed the world would follow in the way which he led. He became a debtor, and denounced marriage as a fraud, and as hindering the advancement of the world. The leader of men must know how to protect and preserve, but Theodore Tilton knew only how to destroy. Theodore Tilton fell from his high eminence, to which few men attain, to the bottom of an abyss. In the blind impotence of his rage he determined to visit his anger upon Henry Ward Beecher, imagining that he had been the cause of his destruction. Mr. Beecher was a friend of both Theodore Tilton and his wife. A friend, wife and children must be trampled down to secure that vindication for which he had bartered his whole soul.

soul. Mr. Beecher moved to this city from Indianapolis in 1847, and was already a matured man of assured fame when Tilton was enrolled among the young men of Plymouth church. He had nothing to gain from young Tilton, and the latter had everything to gain from the countenance which he afforded him.

Beecher's Friendship for Tilton

was increased by the marriage of the latter to a young girl in the church, in which the pastor had taken an interest. Tilton became an editorial writer upon the *Independent*, and was brought into still closer relations with his pastor, who was a frequent contributor to that journal. Even at that time Tilton began to feel a jealousy of Mr. Beecher, although this was not suspected by the latter. Beecher having a country residence, at which his family remained during certain seasons of the year, he was, as was well known, in the frequent habit of taking his meals in Brooklyn at the houses of his parishioners as early as 1861 or 1862. Tilton frequently urged Beecher to visit his home in this manner, urging the regard which was entertained for him by his wife. Beecher at length complied to some extent with these solicitations. Mrs. Tilton, who was

The Real Defendant in this Case,

was a woman of small stature, child-like nature, and of a morbid religious enthusiasm. Tilton himself had said that if she lived in the early times of the Catholic Church her name would have been surrounded by a halo. She was entirely devoted to her husband, looked up to him in everything, and consulted his every wish. She watched with pride his progress in life, but was doomed to the sorrow of seeing him blinded by egotism and infatuated by flattery, losing his hold upon what she believed to be the foundations of religion. She tried with tears and prayers to turn her husband to the right, and she looked to her trusted pastor to aid her in this labor. If Tilton had but followed the advice in the beautiful letter which Beecher wrote to him in 1867, he would now have a happy home. Yet we were asked to believe that at the very time when this wife was trying to save the virtue of her husband, she committed the very sin against which she was warning him.

In 1865, Mr. Tracy continued, Beecher sailed for Europe, leaving Tilton in sole charge of the *Independent*. In the absence of his former guide,

Tilton's Jealousy

of him was increased, but he still maintained the outward show of friendship. In 1865, on the night of November 30, he wrote to Beecher a letter, in which he spoke of his long affection for Beecher, of their intimacy, and of obligations which he owed to him. He begged Beecher to aid him in forgiving him for any word or deed of his which had given offence, and also spoke in it of his religious depression. In this year, 1865, Tilton became managing editor of the *Independent*, and in his egotism took every method of showing his independence of Beecher, whose equal or superior he now considered himself to be. He took advantage of

Political Differences

to make such violent attacks upon Beecher in the *Independent* that the latter was obliged to dissolve all connection with that journal. The pretext for these attacks was Beecher's Cleveland letter, which had been read in evidence, advocating a moderate policy towards the South—a letter which, read now, since events have passed, showed Beecher to be no less eminent as a statesman than as pastor. But the views of extreme men prevailed, and Tilton at that time, as he had testified, found himself with the majority of the party. Tilton, in his editorial chair, was surrounded by extremists of every sort, who found in him a mind disposed to take the most radical view of every subject. A marked change took place in his own religious sentiments, as appeared from his own testimony and from his letters, and from the testimony of Mrs. Bradshaw. This change was a cause of great sorrow to his wife.

Tilton's Change of Religious Opinions.

General Tracy, to illustrate this, read extracts from Tilton's letters, already in evidence, and from Tilton's testimony before the church committee. Tilton had testified that his change of opinion in regard to the divinity of the Saviour had caused his wife greater sorrow than any event in her life except this scandal. In this extremity Mrs. Tilton applied to her pastor, and the latter talked with him kindly on the subject. Beecher also wrote to him the beautiful letter to which he had already referred, a letter which already introduced in evidence, in which Beecher said that he thought Tilton's religious views were undergoing a transition state, to which those of the most thoughtful men were subject at some period of their lives. Beecher gave Tilton words of sympathy and kindly advice, referring to his own experience. At the close of the letter he said that he had given up the idea of starting a new paper. This statement the importance of which would become more apparent later in the opening.

Tilton's Views on the Marriage Relation.

General Tracy then said that Tilton's views also underwent an important change in regard to the relation of the sexes, believing that a great social revolution was impending in regard to this matter. Tilton, according to his usual custom, embraced the radical side. He made this subject a matter of frequent conversation with his associates who visited at his house, taking the ground that every relation between the sexes was proper which was attended by mutual love. These views and these associates were extremely offensive to his wife, and a source of even greater anguish to her than the change in his religious opinions. In 1866 Tilton induced his wife, against her will, to invite to her house a young lady whose acquaintance he had made in the West, and with whom there was no time he was desperately in love, as appeared from his own letters. It was his own intimacy with this woman which

Nearly Drove His Mother-in-law to Insanity.

The lady in question, seeing the danger to her from Tilton's admiration, finally left and broke off her relations with him. In his letters to his wife, Tilton spoke of his friendships, as he called them, for various women, with a freedom which was astonishing. In a letter written to his wife on the 12th of February, 1867, he referred to his intimacy in a certain Western family which he had visited, and said that his whole life would have been different if his wife's mother had been a woman like Mrs. ——, and if he could have been sheltered under such a roof as that of Mrs. ——, instead of breathing the atmosphere of Livingston street. He also spoke of having carried

Livingston Street Mildew

upon his garments for years, and said that if he returned to Brooklyn at all he should return a better man.

General Tracy then said that the family referred to in this letter was that in which the young lady already referred to was one of the daughters—the young lady whom he afterwards took to his own home. Could a husband inflict greater cruelty upon a wife than by writing such a letter? In January, 1868, Tilton's criminal conduct had become too notorious for concealment, and his wife, in one of her most exalted moods, taxed him with his sins.

Conscience-stricken, He Fell,

grovelling at her feet, and she gave him her free and generous forgiveness. The letters read in evidence showed that at an interview between the two on the evening of January 26, 1868, Mr. Tilton made a confession to his wife, and that she accepted his pledges of repentance. She went further than this, and blamed her own conduct as the cause of this transgression, continuing for a long time after to lash herself for this imaginary fault.

General Tracey then read a letter, already in evidence, written by Tilton to his wife in January, 1868, in which he speaks of himself as

A Hypocrite and a Whited Sepulchre,

filled with dead men's bones. He then read Mrs. Tilton's reply to this, in which she blames herself for unfeeling conduct towards her husband, and calls herself the chief of sinners. The speaker then said that this last letter, dated January 31st, 1868, was written long before a breath of suspicion had been breathed against this woman even by her husband, and at a time when Tilton was himself guilty. He then read a letter in which Mrs. Tilton spoke of her mistake in having tried to repress the expression of her great love for her husband for fear that she would make him selfish. She also said in it that she thought

His Influence Over a Woman

whom he loved must be like his influence over an audience—that to love was impassioned, but to abuse his gift of influence was a sin; that here she was strong, and that no fascinations could ever induce her to yield her womanhood.

Mr. Tracy said that this was the letter which had become somewhat famous in this case through the fact that it had been so garbled by the plaintiff in his statement as to appear there like a confession of the wife that she was struggling against temptation. In fact, she was referring to his abuse of his influence over other women and to his confession to her of his infidelities.

A recess was here taken.

After the recess Mr. Tracy resumed his address to the jury, taking up the subject of which he was speaking at the hour of adjournment. He read a letter written by Tilton to his wife on February 9th, 1868. In this Tilton spoke of her purity and devotion as filling him with love and humility. He said that her conduct toward him on the last evening he had spent at home had made him a new creature, that he was once more a man among men, and a Christian among Christians; that she was

Royal in Her Love,

and he was pledged to her forever, and that for him there was no more loss of self-respect.

General Tracy then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband on February 18th, 1868, in reply to the letter of Tilton, in which he spoke of his visit to the —— family. He said that despite the cruelty of this letter from her husband, and although Tilton had forfeited several lecture engagements to make the visit in question, the wife was resolved to exhibit no jealousy. Her letter expressed her pleasure that he had enjoyed his visit, and her regret that she had ever given him discomfort.

The speaker said that in the following summer Tilton had returned to his home and was surrounded by

His Old Temptations,

which he was unable to resist. In the following November Tilton wrote a letter from his office in New York, in answer to a note from his wife in the morning, in which he expressed his regret that he could not make his wife as happy as he wished. He said in it that he had the best of intentions and the worst of success; that his wife was the kindest of human beings, and that all his troubles were of his own making; but that he had to inflict them on his wife and children, which doubled his sorrow.

General Tracy then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband on February 20th, 1868, in which she expressed her regret that she could not manage her household in accordance with his wishes. In another letter written in March, 1868, she spoke of her determination to do everything which he might wish.

The speaker said that the correspondence of Mr. Tilton in 1869 showed his failure to keep the promises which he made to his wife in January, 1868.

Rumors of His Dissolute Life

filled the air around him, and in December, 1870, the storm burst upon his head. Tilton then feared Beecher's power, and he was continually disparaging Beecher. In 1866 a new paper was started in New York, called the *Christian Union*, and in 1870 Beecher became its editor. The rapid increase of this paper alarmed both Bowen and Tilton, and the latter's views became wilder. In 1870 rumors of Tilton's immorality reached Bowen's ears, and details of the Winsted affair. The young lady was no mere child, as he says, but was a larger woman than Mrs. Tilton. This reached Bowen's ears, and there also appeared in the New York papers a report that Tilton was going to elope. It was these stories that caused Bowen to desire his dismissal, culminating in the publication of an editorial in the *Independent* which committed the paper to the doctrine of

Free Love.

In a letter to his wife on January 9th, 1875, Tilton says: Were it not for the love of a woman to the child, and the husband to the wife, society would be destroyed. The proper place for a man was in the bosom of his family. Such were his views when he emancipated himself from his old associations. For five years he had been the Reform Bureau of people of easy virtue, who burnt incense to him as an offering.

The counsel here read the editorial referred to, and published in the *Independent* in December, 1870. Of course, said the counsel, this publication roused the astonishment of every person in the land. The jury had heard him testify on the witness stand that the marriage relation was not above law, but was regulated by law, and the only fault he found with them was that the laws touching divorce in this State were not liberal enough.

The counsel quoted from correspondence which passed between Mr. Greely and Mr. Tilton with regard to

The Laws of Marriage and Divorce.

If you, said the counsel, should believe that these views differed from those to which he testified on the witness stand, then you might discard his other testimony given on that occasion. In the early days of December, and before the publication of the valedictory in the *Independent*, a message was brought to the Bowens that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and wanted to obtain a separation from her husband. The counsel quoted from the examination of Theodore Tilton before the church committee as to the relations and visits of Beecher to his family, about which Tilton had spoken to Beecher, chiding him for not coming oftener to the house, and asking him to visit his wife when he was away on lecturing tours. In 1869, said counsel, Tilton had paid as much as five hundred dollars for a portrait of Henry Ward Beecher. He was shocked at hearing Mrs. Tilton had left her husband. He went to her mother's to see her, and took he heard of her suffering from her own lips. He asked permission to bring his wife to see her, to which Mrs. Tilton consented. The meeting took place, and Mrs. Beecher told her husband the result of the conversation, and he advised a separation. Here was

A Picture

of a woman going to her alleged paramour for advice, and he gives it, advising a separation. Would he have advised it if he were guilty? No, for this would not have been the action of a guilty man. She never told him of her confession to her husband, and he never knew of it until the interview between him and the plaintiff in Mr. Moulton's house on the second day of December, when his contract with the child was signed. Theodore Tilton leaves his wife to return to his house. She returns on the 23d, I think, and on the 24th she suffers a miscarriage and is laid down a sick bed.

The Stories of Tilton's Immorality

had now come down on Bowen, as the plaintiff describes, like an avalanche, and led to an interview between them. As to the truth of these stories, Tilton mounted his high horse and demanded an investigation. Then came up the conversation about the *Christian Union* and the influence it was having on the circulation of Bowen's paper, and Tilton told Bowen that he had a spite against Beecher, and related to him the story of his wife's adultery.

Now, gentlemen, said the counsel, when you begin to investigate the case you will see that the scandal, if any, rests on Tilton alone. Bowen suggested the letter written by Tilton demanding of Beecher that he should resign his pastorage of Plymouth church and leave Brooklyn. Tilton was perfectly willing to throw the first firebrand into the camp if it was followed up by Bowen, at the same time wishing to secure his two contracts with Bowen.

At this point Mr. Tracy paused and began searching through his notes. Mr. Beach, after a short conversation with him, stated to the Court that an accident had happened to some pages of his address, and as it was near four o'clock, he suggested an adjournment. The Court then adjourned for the day.

Scranton Coal.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware & Lackawanna Co. did not take place to-day, and it is stated at the office of the company that the auction sales will be discontinued, and hereafter coal will be disposed of only at private sale.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States.

Both Bills Passed by the Senate.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1875.

SENATE.

Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. WINDOM presented petitions signed by 48,883 farmers of the Northwest, asking appropriations for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Referred.

In presenting the petition, Mr. WINDOM said there was no one question to-day in which the people felt such interest as this question of transportation. He hoped that before the close of the session there would be an opportunity to discuss it a single hour. Many business men upon the verge of bankruptcy were looking to Congress to do something, and the response was long political speeches, leaving the important question of transportation untouched.

The Khedive's Present.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to admit free of duty the diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, and asked its present consideration, but Mr. CAMERON objected and it was placed on the calendar.

Resolutions from State Legislatures.

Messrs. DAVIS and BOREMAN presented resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature in favor of appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in favor of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. INGALLS presented resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking for the organization of a District Court for the Indian Territory. Referred.

Also resolutions of the same body for the passage of a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river according to the Eads plan. Referred.

Government of the Army.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the army.

The House Tariff Bill.

The new tax and tariff bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Admission of Colorado.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill for the admission of Colorado was called up as unfinished business.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said the Committee on Territories had considered the bill carefully. From all the information gathered they felt satisfied that the population of Colorado was nearly 140,000. The only possible question which could be raised against her admission was that of population, but as other States had been admitted with a population no larger than that of Colorado at the present day, he hoped that objection would not be urged.

Mr. SARGENT said he objected to the large land grant made by the bill, and proposed to amend it. He also objected to the twelfth section, which provided that five per centum of the proceeds of sales of public lands lying within Colorado, which had been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, shall be paid to the State for the purpose of making such internal improvements as the Legislature thereof may direct. He moved to amend by striking out the words "have been or" and "prior or," so that five per cent. should be paid upon the sale of land subsequent to the admission of the State.

After the debate the amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add a proviso to the twelfth section "that this section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States or any lands now or hereafter reserved for public or other uses." Agreed to.

He also moved to amend by inserting the word "agricultural" in the same section, so that it would read "that five per centum of the proceeds of sales of agricultural public lands, &c., shall be paid to the State, &c." Agreed to.

Mr. HAGER offered an additional section, that all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grant of this act." Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vermont) moved to amend so as to provide that the proclamation ordering an election for members of the Constitutional Convention shall be issued within ninety days next after the first day of September, 1875, instead of ninety days from the passage of the act. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment providing that the election to ratify or reject the Constitution framed by the Convention shall be held in the month of July, 1876. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 22.

Mr. HAGER submitted an amendment to section eight, providing that fifty sections of land to be granted for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the State shall be selected with the approval of the President. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS moved to amend the thirteenth section so as to make section 2,578 of the Revised Statutes applicable to the new State when admitted, instead of the act of September 4th, 1841, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of public lands and to grant pre-emption rights." Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON, of Md., called attention to the fourth section of the bill, which, he said, compelled the people of Colorado to enact a Civil Rights bill before they could be admitted. Upon the question of striking out that section the following words: "Provided that the Constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and principles of the Declaration of Independence,"

Mr. SARGENT demanded the ayes and nays upon the amendment of Mr. Hamilton to strike out as above mentioned.

At the suggestion of Mr. Merrimon, Mr. HAMILTON modified his amendment so as to strike out the words "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed."

Mr. HAMILTON, in support of his amendment, argued that no such provision as this had ever been applied to any State admitted.

Mr. SARGENT said when Nebraska, the last State admitted, came in, the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had not been adopted. Now that amendment is part of the Constitution, and Congress had full power to require that the Constitution of the State should make no distinction on account of race or color.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was rejected—yeas 17, nays 39—Messrs. Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. COOPER said as a member of the Committee on Territories he opposed this bill on account of the small population of the Territory. The census of 1870 showed a population of 39,800, and he could not obtain evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the increase since that time claimed by the Chairman of the committee.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 43, nays 12—Messrs. Bogy and Kelly voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Mr. Sprague voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Admission of New Mexico.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was taken up.

Before proceeding with it, Mr. HITCHCOCK yielded to a motion for an executive session. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors were re-opened and the consideration of the bill for the admission of New Mexico resumed.

The provisions of the bill as it came from the House being similar to those for the admission of Colorado, passed before the executive session, Mr. SARGENT moved *seriatim* all the amendments made to that bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON renewed his amendment to strike out the words in the clause providing for the formation of a Constitution "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed." Rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in.

Mr. BAYARD inquired what was the population of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. SARGENT replied that the census of 1870 showed a population of ninety-one thousand, and it was a well known fact that the census in these Territories was not perfect.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 11—Messrs. Bogy, Dennis, Gordon and Kelly voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Morton, Pease and Pratt voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the vote by which the bill for the admission of Colorado was passed was reconsidered, and in the clause requiring the inhabitants of said Territory to declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to unappropriated public lands and to all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the latter words in regard to any Indian or Indian tribes were stricken out.

The bill was then passed.

Counting of Presidential Votes.

The bill in regard to the counting of votes for President and Vice President was read at length.

Mr. CAMERON moved to postpone the bill just read, and take up the bill to place headstones at soldiers' graves at the cemetery in York, Pa. The yeas and nays being called, the fact was developed that no quorum was present.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan vs. Pinchback, with resolutions that Pinchback was not elected, and that Sheridan was, and is entitled to his seat.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) made a minority report, with a resolution that Sheridan is not entitled to a seat.

The reports were ordered printed, to be called up hereafter.

Mr. PIKE, from the same committee, reported on the Arkansas contested election case, that Gauze (the contestant) is not entitled to a seat, and that Asa Hodges, the sitting member, is.

Southern Affairs.

After the passage of a number of bills by unanimous consent, the Chairmen of the various Southern Commissions endeavored to secure consideration for their respective bills.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, pressed Louisiana.

Mr. POLAND thought Arkansas should have the preference, and Mr. COBURN was earnestly of the opinion that the bill to regulate the elections in the Southern States, which was agreed upon by the Republican caucus some weeks ago, should be immediately acted upon.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Finally Mr. GARFIELD moved that the rules be suspended to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, upon which the yeas and nays were called.

The result of the call was ayes 145, and nays 101.

The Democrats all voted for the motion, and the following Republicans against it: Messrs. Albright, Barber, Barry, Biery, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows (Tenn.), Cain, Cessna, Cutcheon, Garson, Geo. Hunton (N. J.), Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Conger, Curtis, Dobbins, Dorman, Duell, Dunnell, Field, Frye, Gunckel, Hagans, Harmer, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazleton (N. J.), Hill, Hoar, G. F. H. Hodges, Howe, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kelley, Lansing, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDonald, McKee, Mc Sulta, Monroe, Moore, Negley, Niles, Munn, Orr, Packard, Page, Pike, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rapier, Scofield Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (Ia.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (N. C.), Snyder, Sprague, Stevens (Mass.), St. John, Stowell, Strait, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Wallace, Wells, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), White, Whitely, Wilbur, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mass.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.) and Woodworth—96.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, in the Chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $25,285,978, as against estimates for $33,875,256.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a general statement as to the appropriation bills. He referred to his speech of last year, that there had been no ground for criticisms made upon it, or on the estimates then made, that they were intended for political effect. In conclusion, he said that the Committee on Appropriations had attempted this session to pursue the same policy as it did last year in keeping down appropriations. All appropriation bills had now passed the House except this Sundry Civil Service bill and the Deficiency bill. The Legislative bill was in conference. He thought the reductions on all appropriation bills would be a little more than seven million dollars. When this section making an appropriation of three million dollars to defray the expenses of the United States Courts was reached, a sharp debate arose and a severe attack was made by the Democratic side of the House upon Attorney General Williams and the Department of Justice.

Mr. SENER said that frauds in the Western District of Arkansas were brought to light by a detective sent there by the Attorney General.

Mr. BUTLER suggested to the Democrats that if they believed the Attorney General to be so bad they ought to impeach him, but not to blackguard him. He would not attack a man who could not defend himself.

The discussion drifted through divers ways into the political frombies in Alabama and of the use there of what is known as "reversed bacon" for the influencing of votes. On this point a noisy altercation took place between Mr. Luttrell, a member of the Alabama Committee, and Mr. Pelham, the former asserting and the latter denying the use of such bacon to induce colored voters to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. SHEATS asserted that there never had been a pound of that bacon used to influence votes, and ignored as a lie the charge that Republicans had intimidated Democratic voters in Alabama, either by bacon or by any other improper means. [Laughter.]

A scene of great confusion and uproar took place, in which the principal actor was Mr. Luttrell, who called for the reading of the affidavit, and then, when it was partly read, sought to stop the reading in order that he might occupy the remainder of the five minutes by a speech. Several Republicans insisted that the paper should be read, and Mr. LUTTRELL asserted that the other side was afraid to hear the statement.

At length Mr. G. F. HOAR interfered on behalf of Mr. Luttrell, claiming that he had a right to suspend the reading of the paper and to proceed with his remarks. Under a ruling to that effect by the Chair, the disorder gradually lessened and the committee drifted away from the Alabama episode and proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The Committee, after disposing of nine out of sixty-eight pages of the bill, rose.

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. SYPHER, rising to a personal explanation, took exception to Mr. ELDREDGE having had printed in the record a personal attack upon him (Sypher) from the floor. "I do not want to hear from the gentleman from Louisiana. That people has suffered enough from his sort." This remark was not in the regular report of the proceedings, but had been added by Mr. Eldredge. Now, said Mr. SYPHER, if there is any meaner sort than he and his sort they must be mighty low. [Shouts of 'Order!' Order! Take it down,' &c.] If it is unparliamentary, I withdraw it. I do not wish to transcend the rules of the House.

Mr. ELDREDGE—I said that and I meant it.

Mr. SYPHER—The act of attacking a member under the guise of making a personal explanation (alluding to Mr. Eldredge's corrrection of the record) can only be characterized as cowardly and contemptible.

Mr. EDDREDGE—I made no personal explanation; there had been a mistake in the report of my speech, and I reproduced the speech as nearly as possible, and asked leave to publish it. I have nothing to take back.

The House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The House met at 7½ o'clock. Motions to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the report on the Arkansas case were rejected. The whole session was taken up with dilatory motions. At 3 o'clock this (25th) morning the House was still in session.

UTAH.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE, February 24.—This morning, a lawyer, of the firm of Sutherland & Bates, published a card, saying he has been served with an order from the Second District Court of Judge Boreman, of Beaver, Utah, to appear before him on the first Monday of April and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt and debarred. The offense is stated as being that eight persons indicted for murder at the Mountain Meadow massacre had employed the firm, which had endeavored to procure an order from the Judge accepting bail in the amount of $10,000 each, the parties having fled beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and offering to appear for trial if no arrests would be made.

TERRE HAUTE.

A Flood in the Wabash River—Steamers Damaged.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., February 24.—The river has risen fourteen feet in twenty-four hours. The steamers Young America and Elk, lying here, were swept down by the pressure of the floating ice. The Young America was caught six miles below in a badly damaged condition, and the Elk is supposed to be lost. The steamer Dolly Varden was sunk at the landing by ice. A barge belonging to the Prairie City was sunk. No lives were lost.

FROM EUROPE.

The Senate Bill Passed by the French Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone's "Vaticanism."

LONDON, February 24.—Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism." In replying to Newman and Manning, he maintains his original assertions; eulogizes Newman, whose secession is the greatest loss to the English Church since Wesley; acknowledges that the loyalty of the masses of the Catholics is unchanged; refutes Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Church are not changed by Vatican decrees, and points to declarations repudiating the doctrines of Papal infallibility and temporal power by means of which the English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil liberty.

Virginius Indemnity.

It is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects, £500 for each white and £300 for each black man murdered.

Exporting Specie.

The steamship Weser, which sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday, took out $118,000 in specie

FRANCE.

The Senate Bill Passed.

PARIS, February 24.—The Assembly today finally passed the bill for the organization of a Senate by a vote of 448 yeas to 241 nays.

PARIS, February 24.—Previous to the passage of the Senate bill in the Assembly to-day the amendment to clause 5, offered by M. Delpit yesterday, providing that the seventy-five Senators to be chosen by the Assembly shall be selected from a double list of nominations by the President of the Republic, was voted down.

Public Powers.

Having disposed of the Senate bill, the Assembly took up the bill for the organization of public powers, which passed its second reading a month ago, and considered it clause by clause.

Amendments were moved by the Right and Bonapartists, but all were rejected. The clause implying a recognition of the republic, which had a majority of one only on January 30th, was finally adopted by a vote of 433 yeas to 262 nays.

An amendment to clause 3, determining the President's powers, giving him the right to appoint Councilors of State, was moved and referred to a committee.

After the adoption of clause 5 of the bill, the debate was adjourned until to morrow. The Left opposed an adjournment. They were in readiness for completing the bill and putting it on its final passage at this sitting, because to-day is the anniversary of the establishment of the republic of 1848, but the motion to adjourn prevailed.

ITALY.

Diplomatic.

ROME, February 24.—It is reported that Count Corti, the Italian Minister to Washington, is to be transferred to London.

LEGISLATURES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 24.—The Woman's Suffrage question came up in the House yesterday, on a resolution in amend the Constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was defeated—yeas 85, nays 120.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., February 24.—In the Senate, House bills were passed to allow free banks to withdraw their securities from the State Auditor and to allow granges to become incorporated by filing certificates with County Recorders; also the Senate bill to provide for an examination into the financial condition of any school district upon complaint of any of the taxpayers.

In the House this afternoon the House bill to provide for compulsory education was passed.

Mr. Gunckel, of Hamilton county, rose in his seat and stated that he had information that led him to believe certain members of the House had received money for their votes on the bill to provide for the removal of the county seat of Wood county. He then offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate these charges.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 24.—The House Committee on Railroads last night reported unanimously in favor of the Morse bill, which repeals the railroad legislation of last winter, and provides but one commissioner, with advisory duties.

Fearful Tornado in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Later accounts of the tornado which passed over Pettis county yesterday say several dwellings and other buildings in the county were destroyed, but the principal damage done in Houstonia by the storm was only one hundred and fifty yards wide, but terrific in power, and did its work in Houstonia in thirty seconds. A train of freight cars was blown from the track. Some cars were carried a distance of one hundred yards. Sheriff W. H. Potter, who was mortally wounded, Dr. Williams had several ribs broken and his lungs seriously injured, and he will probably die. Several other persons had limbs fractured or were otherwise badly hurt. The loss will be about $40,000, several of the buildings destroyed having been stores, and they, with the goods in them, are a total loss.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

A Little Pistol Practice—Outwitting "Patent" Saloon Keepers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Feb. 24, 1875.

Almost a Suicide.

Last evening a young man named Metz attempted to commit suicide. While at home seated in his room, taking advantage of his wife's absence in an adjoining room, he deliberately held a pistol to his temple and fired. Fortunately, perhaps from the angular direction in which the pistol was held, the ball glanced around in front and thus his life was saved. Lodging in the skull the ball had not been found, although the physicians had done all they could. It is thought he will recover. This will be a sad event for his excellent wife and child and his highly respected parents. It is understood that he was under the influence of liquor for some time past. This, perhaps, caused a morbid depression of spirits.

When a himself he is a spoken of as a genial good fellow. He is a cooper by trade.

Pittsburgher in Our Jail.

Several ingenious arrangements have been made in the Local Option Counties to evade the temperance law. Two gentlemen from Pittsburgh not long since adopted the following plan in our neighbor town, Beaver Falls: The needed partitions were made in a certain room, and so arranged that persone inside could know who came in, but those who came in could not see who were behind the partition. A penetrating drawer was so arranged for ale or beer or whisky, and so on to the end of the list. The customer would drop his money into a glass marked ale for instance, the signal given, the drawer disappears, and soon out comes the foaming beverage. Thus it went on for some time, defying the detection of the officers. On Monday two constables happened in, and seeing a customer deposit his money and the drawer retreat, they immediately followed after it by breaking down the partition and handcuffing these two sleight-of-hand performers. They were tried, convicted, and no bail being at hand they were soon ensconced in the county jail.

Summer Residences.

Many fine residences, as summer resorts, are being secured already. Manufacturing interests are looking up. The people are hopeful for the business of the spring.

SILVAN.

AN IMPORTANT SALE of DRY GOODS.

We have just opened a lot of Black Silks at prices from $1.25 to $2.75, and consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes at 12½c.
Black Cashmeres.
Black Alpacas.
Black Mohairs.
Muslins.
Cassimeres.
Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in order to reduce stock.

We invite an examination.

MOOREHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral: $20,000 to loan on mortgages. For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock. GEO. R. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

House Cleaning

can only be done properly by using Pure Bristle Brushes for sale at the manufactory of J. D. Thompson & Co., Nos. 176 & 178 Wood street.

Library Furniture.

A fine selection at J. L. LYTLE & CO.'S, 169 Smithfield street.

Thompson's

Brush, Notion and Toy House, Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street, five doors from Liberty street.

For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The Senate has confirmed John A. Campbell as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

—At Yankton, D. T., Wintermute has secured the $20,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE railroad war continues with as much bitterness as ever.

THE city loses $120,000 taxes from last year by the decision in the Kity Roup case.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District, Connecticut.

THE President has approved the act for the relief of actual settlers on lands claimed to be swamp and overflowed lands in Missouri.

WHEN the opponents of the Free Pipe bill cannot defeat it on its merits, they try parliamentary tactics and smother it in the Finance Committee.

THE season for Spring floods has been inaugurated, and the reports of damages are coming in. Thus far, however, the devastation has not been as great as usual.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS has been received for the monument to be erected by teachers in memory of Agassiz. South Carolina has contributed twenty-five cents of the amount, and Massachusetts over $2,000.

THE significant news comes from Rome that "it is understood that at the next consistory four ecclesiastical provinces will be created in North America in order to provide for the rapid extension of the church in those regions."

MASSACHUSETTS, although it contains Boston, the principal head-quarters of the woman's suffrage movement, is down on the record against the franchise to women. The vote in the House stood 85 in favor to 120 against.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL is nothing if not sensational. Although rejected once by Parliament, he proposes to run again, and so this game of political shuttlecock is likely to go on for awhile.

THE Senate seems to have come to the very sensible conclusion that matters of public importance, such as the tax bill and similar measures, should be first attended to, leaving questions of a purely political character to be disposed of in the time that may be left of the session.

THE Legislature has about a million dollars to bestow upon charitable institutions, after paying four million to the objects duly prescribed by law. It is astonishing how many institutions in the State are pre-eminently deserving of an extra large slice, according to their showing.

LOCAL OPTION met with a Waterloo defeat in the House at Harrisburg, yesterday. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its friends—chief among whom were Messrs. Christy and Long, of this county—the bill to repeal the Local Option act passed by vote of 128 to 56.

THE trouble with the State finances of Georgia just now is, that there are a million dollars or so missing. They say that some bonds have been paid several times over, and the interesting question now is, was it a swindle or an error in bookkeeping. An investigation naturally comes in.

COMMUNISM on a small scale is worrying the Chicago authorities. A gang of precious rascals threaten to make a raid on the parties holding the funds of the Relief and Aid Society and demand that the money be transferred to Communistic hands. The threatened raid has been set down to take place to-day, but the authorities say they will summarily deal with any party or parties who make the attempt; nevertheless Chicago is somewhat alarmed.

THERE is a bill before the House of Representatives at Washington which provides for the appointment by the President of a Temperance Commission of five persons, to serve without pay, and to collect statistics concerning the liquor traffic, in connection with pauperism, vice and crime, and to gather such information from other countries as will enable them to make a comparison. The result of their labors is to be reported to the next Congress. The probabilities seem to indicate the passage of the bill.

THIS is what the Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls argument and decent journalism: "The *Christian Union*, like the Boston *Zion's Herald*, is one of those damnably religious organs of Radicalism which believe that any and every thing is practicable, and not only practicable, but right, just and proper, that in the remotest degree is calculated to wrong, to outrage, and to oppress the people of the South." The present masters of the situation in the *Journal* office are evidently aping the style of Prentice—all but the humor.

GLADSTONE is out again on the Papacy question, and this time he is even more vigorous and belligerent than at first. He reiterates his old statements, corrects many inaccuracies in Archbishop Manning's argument, and charges the Papacy with condemning liberty of Church and of the Press. Evidently Gladstone has gone into this controversy with enthusiasm, and is devoting to it all the wealth of learning, logic and practical experience of which he is master, and the confusion and irritation of his opponents attests the telling nature of his strokes.

UNDER the old Washington City corporation an act, which has never been repealed or amended, was passed providing that the pay of laborers employed by the District should not be less than two dollars per day. When the Board of Public Works came into power, their pay was reduced to $1.50. Some five thousand of these employes are now, it is stated, having their papers prepared, claiming the extra fifty cents per diem due them for work done during the past eight years, and will bring suit through their attorney against the District for the recovery of the full amount of the claims, $2,800,000. "Millions in it."

THE Honorable Wm. S. King, of Minnesota, may be all of the immaculate patriot that he claims to be, but a man of William's refined sensibilities must certainly have some idea of the embarrassing position in which he places any who may be his friends, by his singular obstinacy in keeping himself "over the border" and out of judicial reach, while all the time they are so anxious to have him come home and establish his official purity. Well may they sing "Oh, William, dear William come home," and the absentee, if he can hear the sweet strain, should in justice to himself as well as them, drop his effervesent Billingsgate for a time at least, and respond in person to the touching melodious request.

A FEW days since we made reference to a petition of Washington City car conductors and drivers, praying Congress for a limitation of their hours of labor to ten. Another petition has since been presented, signed by many prominent citizens, in behalf of the conductors and drivers, and Congress has recently been inquiring into the matter. From the last report made by the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, we learn that the total receipts in 1874 were $381,850.60; total receipts in 1873, $360,307.05; increase of receipts in 1874 over that of 1873, $21,549.55; net profit earned and paid in nine months ending January 1st, $62,799.37; average monthly net profits, $6,977.70. Sixty-four cars are run, each averaging eighteen dollars in daily receipts. The controlling interest in the road is owned by two New York capitalists, and it is proposed, if they are not willing to spare a little of these large profits to the poor humans who eke out a miserable existence in their employ, Congress shall compel them to show their hard-worked men at least a grain of humanity, by the enactment of this ten-hour bill, which has already passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate. It is a good measure, and should pass by all means. We should be pleased if our Legislature at Harrisburg would enact a similar law in this State.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana question comes to the front again, and we seem to have arrived no nearer a solution of the problem than at first. The majority report, which has been laid before Congress, favors the Conservative side and reads more like a special plea than a calm and just report. It first proceeds to show, taking the census of 1870 as a basis, that the increase of votes in 1874 indicated that the registration had been tampered with, inasmuch as there was an increase of 4,000 colored votes and a decrease of 10,000 white votes, while the statistics of the relative proportion in 1870 gave the blacks a majority of but 3,000 votes. But the Committee does not seem to have taken into consideration the fact that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 alien whites in Louisiana, while the negroes have been adding to their numbers by a tide of emigration which has been setting steadily from the Atlantic States across the Mississippi. This would very materially change the proportion, and in the absence of proof, to the contrary, is as good an argument for the accuracy of the registration of 1874 as the Committee's special inferential plea against it.

The Committee next argues that business was depressed in the State, and this had a bearing on the elections of 1874, and that from this the Republican cause would suffer and the Conservative gain. This argument rests merely upon the assumption of the Committee, and is not substantiated by any evidence beyond mere inference. The majority report in reference to the intimidation of colored voters, admits that there were some cases of, it, but that there was not direct evidence to show any "general intimidation,"—which seems to be a neat way of getting over the facts of intimidation cited and substantiated, which gave evidence to every reasonable mind that the blacks were under a dread of voting—the superintending cause being these instances of intimidation which the majority admit, and the massacres at Colfax and Coushatta. It is hard to see what greater "general intimidation" is needed.

The "majority" seem also to have been as a house divided against itself. Messrs. Foster and Phelps "think that the popular belief, taking both Conservative and Radical circles, inclines on the whole to justify Kellogg's and Penn's claims," while Messrs. Marshall and Potter are utterly opposed to any recognition of the claims of Kellogg and Penn. Here, after all, is just the point that the Committee started out to elucidate, and they cannot agree. They can argue glibly enough against "Radical control," but when they come to decide upon the real issue, as to who should have the Government, they are in the fog again. So the question is left just where it started with the preponderance in favor of the Kellogg administration.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, also goes over the ground, and comes to conclusions entirely different from the majority. Upon one point, however, there is an agreement, to wit:—That the Kellogg Government should be recognized as the Government of the State until the close of the regular Gubernatorial term. The minority are of the opinion with Messrs. Foster and Phelps, of the majority, that this will be the first step toward adjusting the present difficulties in Louisiana; and that the questions involved as to representation in the Legislature can then be settled, in order and satisfactorily to all. Such a decision, we believe, is in accordance with the views of all who have given this subject a fair consideration and have endeavored to look at it in the light of the best interests of the State.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENSIONS.

That staunch Republican journal, the Philadelphia *North American*, in an able article on the absurd pretensions of the Democratic party, utters sentiments with which loyal men in every part of the country heartily agree. It says the Democrats for several years have been hinting at, suggesting, asking and demanding the surrender of the Government into their keeping. During the war they stood afar off and cursed, or argued to prove the South in the right and the nation in the wrong, or actively intrigued through rebel emissaries in Canada to frustrate the efforts of the nation to preserve free government, or secretly sought to hand the nation and its destinies over to foreign arbitration. Never, at any time during that struggle, did a leading journal of that party heartily second the people in their great endeavor to prove that free government is invincible to assaults from the sword from within. Never, during that period of upheaval, did any leading Democratic journal chronicle a Union victory without employing qualifying phrases intended to dampen the enthusiasm of the people and weaken their confidence in the men who directed our armies and provided for their re-enforcement. Every leading journal of that party, when it became necessary to choose where it would stand when the rebels lowered the national flag and plundered the national arsenals and Custom-houses, qualified its condemnation of the acts with so many ifs and buts that the condemnation lost its point. To the inhuman barbarities practiced upon helpless prisoners of war at Libby, at Belle Isle, at Andersonville, and at Salisbury, no leading Democratic paper entered its protest. If they noticed these barbarities at all it was only to doubt their existence or to excuse them by counter charges of hardships put upon rebel prisoners of war in northern prison camps. The party and its press were essentially and heartily, though in a cowardly way, rebel in all their sympathies and rebel in their tactics. And so pronounced was this sympathy that a stranger had no difficulty in singling out every Democrat in the crowds that gathered around the bulletin boards and in the postoffices throughout the country on the arrival of stirring news from the seat of war. Every Republican who reads this can to-day identify hundreds of Democrats who more or less openly rejoiced when our arms suffered defeat, or mourned when the forces of rebellion and treason were driven back. These things are not forgotten. They will never be forgotten.

All this went to prove, and did prove, that the rebellion was not merely a revolt of the South against the North. It was a rebellion of the Democratic party against the clearly expressed will of the people. That party had demanded a continuance of their lease of power, and the people refused the demand. Then the bold leaders, who were always located in the slave States, raised the standard of revolt. They did not rebel against injustice or oppression, for they had occupied the seats of power for a quarter of a century and more, and still sat in them when they lowered the flag and plundered the custom-houses, navy-yards, and arsenals. They had their way and undisputed sway. They had every branch of the Government in their control. But the people decided to change servants, and the servants in possession endeavored to become masters. The bold leaders in this attempt to overthrow popular government did not intend to reckon without their host. They had been feeling the pulse of Democratic politicians in the North for years. They found that pulse beating in harmony with their own. They were fully assured of the moral support of the Northern leaders, in every essential respect inferior to the Southern leaders of the party. The latter had the assent of the former to any action they might elect to take. They hoped for more. They expected that the Northern leaders would be able to co-operate with them by a counter-revolt in the supreme moment. They had been assured that the Northern masses would never consent to draw the sword against the South. Had they understood the situation at the North, they would not have rushed into revolt without deliberation; and had they paused to deliberate they would not have revolted at all. They did not know, what was evident enough to observing people here, that the only strength of the Democratic party in the free North corresponded very nearly to that which Great Britain brought against the Colonies. The moral uprising all over the North from 1855 down to 1860 had subtracted the bone and sinew of the Democratic party from the organization, leaving a mass of flabbiness.

It became evident from the very outbreak of the rebellion that the Southern leaders of the party had been deceived. They had the sympathy of the Northern leaders, and have had it from that hour to this. But these Northern leaders were and are a set of emasculated politicians, mere professionals, who babble about statesmanship and wisdom just as shams ever babble most about that of which they know least. They sympathized with the rebellion, but the Northern masses did not sympathize with them. Their mercenaries were a mere drop in the bucket, and the enthusiasm of patriotic devotion licked them as a devouring flame. The Democratic house of cards crumbled into ruins at the very first onset. And the leaders found themselves without a following. They failed to teach them wisdom. What they had promised to do could not be done, and so they did what they could. They held back, they offered objections to what others proposed, they excused, they palliated, they falsified both history and current fact; and then they intrigued against the nation and encouraged division. Finally they applied to an ambassador of a foreign Power, by one of their chiefs, to invoke foreign interference in the settlement of a quarrel they had themselves inaugurated. They fought the people inch by inch down to the close of the war They denounced emancipation as a violation of the Constitution, yet exercised and defended their Southern colleagues who had repudiated the instrument altogether. They are still groaning over alleged violations of the Constitution, and those who groan the loudest are such as repudiated it in 1861, and following. These Democratic leaders set up as defenders of the Constitution, whereas but the other day they were in full accord, and are still in accord, with men who sought to destroy it and all the rights and benefits of its guarantees. Such is the record, which was not wiped out in 1872, and which cannot be wiped out while the world stands. Such as it is, that party must stand or fall by it.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Curiosity Relative to Mrs. Moulton's Testimony—A Slight Sketch of the Woman—Tilton and Moulton—Their Intimacy and Attraction.

The New York *Herald* says a renewed and most painful interest has suddenly been manifested in the proceedings of the Beecher-Tilton trial, and there is the same crush to be present which attended the earlier days. Public curiosity is now turned to Mrs. Emma D. Moulton, the wife of Francis D. Moulton, to know the value of her testimony as related to her responsibility.

Mr. Beecher referred to her, writing to her husband, as "Your pure and noble wife," and then, after saying what comfort she had been to his despair, added—"Her candor did knock me flat sometimes." Mrs. Moulton was married young, in the year 1860. She is probably thirty-four years old. Her uncles, the Messrs. Robinson, are men in business of the highest mercantile character. Her uncle, Jeremiah Robinson, a partner of Mr. Woodruff, has conducted the largest warehousing business in this country. Frank Moulton entered that house as a page or clerk boy, and was in very unpromising health. He was put at out-of-door business, along the wharves, and in that breezy occupation acquired color, air and endurance, and ultimately turned out to be a very robust, hail-fellow-well-met, diplomatic sort of a man.

Frank Moulton always believed in the literary star of his friend Tilton. After he got into the firm, this schoolfellow of Moulton's, moving abreast of him, occupied such a prominent editorial and lyceum position that these two, always friendly, insensibly referred their respective success to each other. Moulton paid much attention in his leisure hours to reading and literary society, and, with a good memory, was always crowded down with bits of verse he had committed and quaint prose extracts he had conned from Carlyle, Beecher or Herbert Spencer. Tilton was first married, precocious in family as in general career. Frank Moulton,

WHILE COURTING HIS WIFE,

had no inducement to bring her, the niece of his employer, into relations with the recluse and ecstatic Elizabeth Tilton. Mrs. Tilton did not altogether like the influence, or rather the intimacy, exercised by Tilton and Moulton mutually over each other. Moulton was indifferent to religious observances. His open air life unfitted him for strict attention to church and church people. He drank his claret, loved his club, played his ante and watched the drama and the new sensations.

Frank Moulton was taken into the firm by right of usefulness, and grew well off, relatively. His literary qualifications stood in good stead with him in the interests of his firm. He could talk volubly and intelligently to the Collector of the Port and the Secretary of the Treasury, and there were times when Theodore Tilton, the widely known orator and editor of the *Independent*, came of use to the relatively obscure merchant, Moulton. Tilton's fine confidence was exerted in any direction for a friend. The house of Woodruff & Robinson grew to consider Tilton as a person ready to return an obligation, and they liked him anyway. Both Woodruff and Robinson were elderly men, conservative and strong. It has taken much study and resolution to make them take sides in this controversy.

No shadow crossed the household of young Moulton and his wife until Tilton discovered the reality or delusion of a dual marriage on his hearthstone. Then he sought out the only friend he had who by priority of fondness and executive nerve could deal with his business. He was a stronger man than Moulton in such an encounter, as the

SERIOUS AND SUBJECTIVE

stamp of his mind and his pride of personal rivalry with one like Beecher stimulated him to an unnatural endeavor. He told his story to another young husband, and kindled indignation in Moulton's heart.

Setting forth to do Tilton's errand, Mr. Beecher put his eye on Moulton, felt his temperament, saw himself admired, and captured the ambassador. If we did these things as they do in the South, Mr. Moulton would never have tried to be a second for two men at once.

Mrs. Moulton heard of these things, but had no advice to tender. She divined a cause of domestic sorrow, but her husband had been more than ordinarily successful in patching and bridging over such affairs. Besides, they had a nice new house, their own property in Remsen street, furnished and decorated from top to bottom after their mutual or alternate desire. All the chambers were furnished with rich native woods and the beds were protected by clouds of lace. At the top of the house was Frank's study, the ceiling painted with lotos leaves in the borders, and all the dyes made rich and dark, the furniture lounging and luxurious and the books select, with artists' proofs and small paintings, quite original, surrounding the wall, among the pipes, sculls and fishing rods. Frank had set up for a swell amateur.

Mrs. Moulton beheld her pastor, whose worship she had attended for thirteen years, and whom she considered the selected of heaven, become suddenly, on a secular opportunity and for the first time, a visitor to her new home. He had not come there at all on any previous occasion. Now he came all the time. A large part of the business of the

HOTEL DU MOULTON

was intrigue, interviews, learned confidences and genuine, true inwardness between Henry and Frank.

There was a novelty about it for a while, but then a feeling of impending danger the young wife felt, with all her woman's instinct. The husband was now a prosperous young merchant, with probably $150,000. He had never been a communicant of the church nor intimate with clerical or spiritual people. She had often wished that he might be more fond of such hallowed company, but now it was a source of regret that he had known the clergy at all. A man of Mr. Beecher's universal recognition and striking appearance could not be seen in daily intimacy with her young and boyish husband and not provoke comment. He had descended from the gate where he sat among the rulers of the land to go about familiarly with a man not of his kind or age. Here, also, was that dreadful Titon, goaded on by his secret, real or imaginary, out of work, morose, desperate. Between his ascendency and Beecher the wife felt that the way of mutual friends was hard.

SHE FACED MR. TILTON

and warned him off the premises if he should seek to usurp the will of her husband and use him for a private revenge. She faced Mr. Beecher, too, and notified him of the evil that overhung him, and of the simplest and only possible outlet. Publicity came with time. The remorseless secret burst the confines of mere private custody, and in the inundation it made, far and near, the name of "Moulton," floated on every cask and spar.

The schoolmaster friend had his will. The pastor antagonized his host and legate. The wife had to appear on the witness stand, a hostage of a mystery, a victim of a feud.

WHAT BEECHER SAID.

The following are Beecher's remarks to Jeremiah Robinson about his nieces's testimony: Robinson was talking to Gen. Tracy, when Beecher walked quickly toward Robinson and said: "You ought to be proud of your niece! Her story has truth for a foundation, but is, in effect, a lie." Robinson turned on his heel. Tracy followed him, and, putting his hand on Robinson's shoulder, said: Don't repeat what you heard. Beecher is excited, and don't know what he says." Robinson replied: "If Mr. Beecher knew that, within twenty-four hours after he had made his confession to my niece, she told me of it, exactly as she told it just now, he would not have been in such a hurry to call it a lie." The incident has occasioned a great deal of debate,—some of it not over-complimentary to Beecher.

BEECHER'S ADHERENT'S DOING THEMSELVES INJURY.

Howard's gross attack on Mrs. Moulton in the *Star* has been followed up by a number of anonymous letters, some of them too filthy to quote. One such missive, addressed to Mrs. Moulton, and written in a disguised hand, brims over with gilt-edged obscenity, the language being both elegant and shamelessly ribald. Her enraged husband offers $5,000 for the detection of the scoundrel who wrote it.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN ISABELLA dresses in youthful style.

THE widow of ex-Gov. Henry Crapo, of Michigan, died at Flint on Sunday, aged 70.

MISS SCHERZ, daughter of the Senator, reminds some one of Goethe's *Marguerite*.

A COLORED woman named Lucy Hawkins died in Washington on Monday, at the advanced age of 115 years.

THE daughter of Postmaster General Jewell teaches a class in a colored mission school in Washington city.

THAT writ of error in the case of the Claimant is said to be based on startling new evidence obtained in Australia.

IT is said that Laura D. Fair, the murderess, has become wealthy by investments in mining stocks during the late era of speculation at San Francisco.

THE United States Pension Agent in Washington has received information of the death of a pensioner in Georgia, aged ninety-nine years, who left a son sixteen years of age.

MRS. SCHUYLER COLFAX and son, accompanied by the Misses Wade, are in Chicago, where they will remain until Mr. Colfax completes several lecture engagements in this vicinity.

IT is said that the proposed compliment to Carlyle was a joke of Disraeli's; and it is probable that the crusty Scot will come out on the Premier with some of the worst English ever seen in the pages of a magazine.

THE Marquis of Hartington, the new liberal leader, made his *debut* in a criticism of the reference in the royal address to Alfonso, and Disraeli called the leader's speech a string of "grotesque reminiscences."

HIS EXCELLENCY, the President, has given Miss Kate Forsyth, of Philadelphia, a bouquet, with his autograph, which was raffled Tuesday night, at the Academy of Music, in that city, at the tea party for the benefit of the Centennial.

THE present King of Spain bears the title of Alfonso XII. The King who reigned as Alfonso XI. was known as the Avenger, and his kingly power was exercised from 1324 till his death, in 1350. So that it was just 525 years between the two Alfonsos.

JUDGE LONGSTREET, of South Carolina, tells a sad tale of Miss Catharine Beecher's youth. Years ago she was betrothed to Alexander Fisher, the Admiral Crichton of fifty years ago, who was shipwrecked and drowned, and her life has been a perpetual mourning.

THE Arnim family is one of the oldest families in Prussia, and its record is rich in illustrious names, both in diplomacy and war. It is no doubt for the head of such a family to be imprisoned and defeated by Bismarck, whose titles of nobility are of very recent date.

WHEN Mr. Bryant is asked the question whether he did not crown the brow of Charlotte Cushman with a wreath of laurel when she bid farewell to the stage, he turns with silent disgust and remarks that New York should furnish the next Democratic candidate for the presidency, and Governor Tilden is the man.

THE coolest and most accomplished debater on the floor of Congress is the Hon. E. Rockwook Hoar, of Massachusetts. Always courteous and strictly parliamentary, eloquent, scholarly, as well as thoroughly informed in public affairs, unflinchingly adhering to the right as he sees it, he has no superior in debate in the body of which he is a member.

THE *Herald* thus puts the latest news from China: "It turns out that the Sister of the Moon did not follow the Brother of the Sun from the Flowery Kingdom to the Celestial realms, but, on the contrary, is in a fair way to give birth to another Son of Heaven. So the Chinese succession is still in doubt, and the young Empress who was reported to have committed suicide may yet become the Empress Mother.

THE London journals of the 8th of February report as follows: Amid every manifestation of respect, as well from the general public as from the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament, the remains of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett were on Saturday deposited in Westminster Abbey. In the long line of carriages which made up the funeral procession were those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, President of Washington and Lee College, Virginia, with his sister, Miss Mary Lee, have arrived at New Orleans, on their way to Texas, where they will remain for several months. The New Orleans *Times*, after alluding to them as "son and daughter of one who contributed as much to add lustre to the American name as any of the nation's heroes," adds that "it is unnecessary to say that in a city where the name of Lee is a treasured relic, all extend a kindly welcome."

MRS. ADELAIDE VALLIANT, the last of the St. Domingo refugees, died in New York on the 19th inst. The deceased was born in Marseilles, France, in 1777, and went to St. Domingo with her father and entered a convent. Her father perished in the massacre of 1795, and she was one of the very few who escaped. Her safety was owing to timely warnings given the family by a faithful servant, and, taking a ship bound for the United States, she came to New York, where she resided for upwards of eighty years.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE bill to sell eggs by weight has been rejected by the Maine Legislature.

A JOURNAL called the *Rake* has been started by the Grangers of Louisville, Ky.

HARRIS, the so-called South Boston wife murderer, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

PAUL BOYNTON says that the greatest depth to which a diver can descend is one hundred and sixty feet.

THE United States Pension Agent in Washington has received information of the death of a pensioner in Georgia, aged ninety-nine years, who left a son sixteen years of age.

ATLANTIC CITY is happy over the discovery of large deposits of log iron ore within a short distance of her limits.

AN English physician, during a lecture to a female audience on the use of alcoholic beverages, asserted that the "babies of London are never sober from their birth until they are weaned."

THE fruit dealing house of A. S. Baker & Co., New York, has failed. The firm place their liabilities at $100,000, and hope to present a favorable statement to their creditors and resume business.

IT is suggested that Jesse Pomeroy be not hanged, but safely caged, and the scientific world be invited in to examine his most singular case. He is a phenomenon that should be studied for the benefit of science.

IN THE suit against the London *World* for libel is some sharp articles against money lenders the Court dismissed the complaint, holding that malice was not made out and that "a strong case of public benefit was shown."

NO LESS than forty-five parishes of the Catholic Bishop of Siedlitz have gone over to the Greek Church in a body. The sickened shepherd had better take one of his own powders. He is doubtless working by hook or by crook to recover them.

UTAH has in successful operation thirty-one silver smelting furnaces, four arastras, one separating and refining works, four concentrating works and thirteen silver mills. Others will be added to this already large list this Spring, and there is an inexhaustible supply of ore to keep them going.

THE Associated Coal Companies of New York have not yet concluded their arrangements for next season's trade, but a prominent officer of the company says: "The companies intended to fix the price of coal during the coming season as high as Providence would permit and as low as necessity would compel them."

THE Executive Committee of the National Sunday School Union have completed arrangements for the next meeting of that body in Baltimore, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May. The programme of business adopted covers nine sessions, or three for each of the three days' session. Delegates will be present from different parts of the world.

A DRUGGIST in Centreville, Ind., while handling some kerosene oil the other day, spilled a good deal on his clothes. He soon afterwards opened a stove door to throw something in, when his saturated pantaloons caught fire, and he was wrapped in a sheet of flame. Some friends who were present dragged him out of doors, and rolled him in the snow, thus saving his life.

PRESIDENT ORTON, of the Western Union Company, has received a telegram from the London manager of the Anglo-American Cable Company, saying that from May 1st, next, the tariff on messages from New York to the United Kingdom and France will be fifty cents in gold per word, and that company's system of charging messages will be extended to other countries in Europe and elsewhere.

A LETTER from Prof. Watson, dated Peking, December 10, communicates the information that he and his party succeeded in observing the transit of Venus, though the observations were much interfered with by a passing cloud. Still, they observed well all the contacts, and succeeded in getting ninety-nine photographic negatives of the transit. A letter from the Professor at Shanghai, January 13th, announces the arrival of the party at that place.

ON William's Fork, Arizona, a man named Kearney lost a mule, and blamed two men with having stolen and sold the animal. He went to their cabin; an angry discussion arose; he drew a revolver, fired first at one, then at the other, and soon after left them both for dead. Afterward he returned to the cabin to take a look at his victims. Opening the door he was confronted by one of the "dead" men, who had mustered sufficient strength to procure a shot-gun, the contents of which he speedily buried in Kearney's body, killing him instantly.

THE Salem *Post* has realized in a most alarming way the results of a typographical error. On the 24th of last November it published a puzzle, and offered $5 "to anyone not a subscriber" sending a solution. It claims that it meant to "the first one." It didn't, anyhow, and other papers re-published its offer, and solutions by the thousand, each one accompanied by a demand for $5, have been pouring in from all parts of the country, until the Salem Postmaster is about to demand an increase of salary, and the Salem *Post* man sees no earthly hope except in the discovery of a bonanza, or immediate flight to parts unknown.

THE POPE OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

His Holiness' Address to the Lent Preachers in Rome.

(Rome, Feb. 8, correspondent of London Times.)

The Pope, who, on the 4th inst., for the first time since the Italian occupation, appeared outside the Vatican, paying a visit to the Basilica of St. Peter, has addressed a letter to the Lent preachers. After remarking that, like St. Peter, he might say, "*Salutat vos ecclesia quæ est in Babylone*," he proceeds:

"We do not indeed see in Rome the temples which St. Peter found there consecrated to idols, but idols are not wanting against which we ought to fight. There is no temple dedicated to Jupiter, but there is the Jupiter of scepticism and unbelief, which, with his thunderbolts, would burn to ashes the same divinity, and as he has despoiled the Church of Jesus Christ of everything, he would make it disappear from the face of the earth. There is no temple dedicated to Mercury, but who can say how frightfully thieves, his worshippers, have multiplied. There is no temple in honor of Venus, but there are hundreds and hundreds of houses where many souls incur eternal damnation. But this is not all. There are Protestant churches, which, if they can be deemed less dangerous, yet form a ground for great sorrow. In Rome, predestined by God as the capital of the great Catholic family, in Rome, made precious by the blood of the martyrs; in Rome, justly decorated with the title of Mistress of the Truth, I cannot but feel grieved at seeing within the very walls where rise the majestic temples of the Christian religion halls and congregations start up by their side, when they pretend to worship God by heresy, which is a rebellion against him. What ought, moreover, to excite your zeal as shepherds of souls is the opening of certain schools where, generally speaking, impiety is dominant and efforts are made by all means to corrupt childhood and youth."

The Pope then urges the clergy and laity to resist the teachers of error and to snatch from their hands lambs that are in danger of becoming wolves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE
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New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
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Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
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New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
NEW SPRING
All Offe
WILL BE FOUND
WEDN
NEW
Spring Dress Goods.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
We have just opened a very large purchase of Black Alpacas, and now offer the best bargains in these goods to be found in the United States at 25c, 33c, 37½c, 62½c and 75c per yard.
Unsurpassed Bargains in
ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES.
From 12½ to 25c, many decided bargains in
Dress Goods!
BLACK DRESS SILKS!
We desire to call special attention to the best bargains in Black Dress Silks to be found in the United States, at $1, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.75, $1.87, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard, admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under usual prices. We also offer extraordinary bargains in Black Dress Silks, from $3 to $4 per yard, fully $1 per yard under value.
New Spring Colors in Alpacas and Poplins. New Plaids, Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c. Mourning Dress Goods of every description. At 37½ and 50c, Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, well worth 50 and 62½c. New Spring Chintzes, Percales, &c.
Latest Paris and Vienna Styles in
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,
At exceedingly low prices.
New Spring Shawls, all kinds.
Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, &c.
The already active opening of our New and Desirable Goods to meet who may favor us with their patro the full piece or dozen at LOWES
WILLIAM SEMPLE
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Invite the attention of their Customers to the following lines of
NEW GOODS.
Black Silks, Black and White Stripe Silks, Black Silk Warp and Wool Cashmere.
White Swiss Robes, richly embroidered.
Puffed, Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tabliter.
Crepe du Chene Lace Jackets. New styles Crepe and Illusion Neck Ruching.
Swiss Ties, with Lace Ends, Silk Illusion Ties, "now."
Crepe du Chene Ties, with Antique Lace Ends.
Silk Hat Scarfs, new styles. Striped Scarfs, White Silk Neckerchiefs.
Muslin Undergarments.
A new and fresh assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Skirts, &c.
Natural Linen Table Covers,
And Napkins to match; Turkey Red Table Covers and Napkins in match.
Damask Table Covers and Covering by the yard.
Turkey Red Table Covering at $1 per yard.
Napkins from $1.25 per dozen up.
Huck Towels at 15, 20 and 25c up. We are selling a Huck Towel at $3.00 per dozen, worth $3.75.
A large line of fine Huck and Damask Towels, plain and colored borders.
New Colored Piques, Dicod Piques.
Tucked Muslin, Revered Stripe Vic Lawn, Plain and Barred Nainsooks.
French Organdie, Swiss, White and Colored Tarlatans, Irish Linens.
Embroidered Red Flannel for Skirts, Colored Opera Flannels, Dark Blue Suiting Flannel.
Colored Veiling.
Hernani, Grenadine, Parisienne, Berege, new shades.
Black Thread and Brussels Net, plain and spotted.
Applique Tidies and Mats. Nottingham Tidies.
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Transit of Venus
INTEREST SOME PEOPLE, BUT
CARLISLE'S NEW SYSTEM,
RETAILING FOR CASH AT
Wholesale Prices,
Is of more practical interest to you just now. Big Bargains in Bows and Ties, sent by the manufacturer to close.
Look at 16, 19 and 24 Cents—Look.
An Elegant Paper Collar, 11c.
Men's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear—having bought the entire lot from a city jobber, at 50 cents on the dollar, I can offer special bargains.
In order to keep the Mills running and furnish employment to hundreds of hands during the winter, we will sell Hamburg Embroideries at less than wholesale prices. Narrow Plait All Linen Shirt Fronts, 11 and 22 cents.
Come and see the bargains at
CARLISLE'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.

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The PIANO STOP is the most beautiful and fascinating imaginable. Cash price very low. Agents wanted.
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WINDOW GLASS,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 25, 1875.

There is undoubtedly a more hopeful feeling among business men, and financial matters wear a more enlivening aspect in consequence. The agreeable change in the weather in the past few days has had much to do in stimulating trade in many departments, and there is a fair inquiry for funds, but there continues to be a surplus supply at the banks and on the streets. There may probably be a firmer tone among lenders, but there is no change in rates. Stocks remain dull, and the same may be said respecting real estate.

—The old and respectable banking firm of Hart, Caughey & Co.—a firm that has successfully weathered several financial revulsions in which others were carried down—was constrained by the prevailing pressure to suspend payments yesterday. No house in the city has stood fairer or had in a higher degree the confidence of its correspondents, and we feel sure that whatever may betide, their honor will remain unsullied. We learn from a member of the firm that its clerks are engaged in preparing a full and accurate statement of their affairs, and that within a few days parties interested will be shown the nature and extent of their difficulties. The gentleman interviewed expressed a strong hope that their exhibit will be satisfactory, and that eventually their creditors will realize their claims in full. We sincerely hope, and we doubt not the entire business community will join us in this, that all will be well with them. We are sure that no one will doubt the integrity of any member of this old and hitherto prosperous firm.

—The *Financial Chronicle* has an article on the hopeful aspects of the situation. It recognizes that there is a general confidence as to the future of the money market, and think that the grounds for this confidence must be looked for in two directions—first, in the past, and secondly, in the future, and says: In the past we see that the panic has wholly spent its force. We can measure its extent so far as accuracy because it was a railroad panic. The firms whom it brought down had sunk their money where it will soon be found again and made productive of wealth to the country, either in their hands or in the hands of others. The catastrophe was not a mercantile panic. It was much simpler in its character and more transitory in its effects. Moreover, half a million of men at the least are computed to have been partially or wholly thrown out of work by the stoppage of railroad building, which is one result of the panic. But in a country so expansive in its industries as the United States, and so diversified and rich in its resources, this liberation of labor during a year of copious harvests produces fewer complicated problems than might be expected from it in Europe. In short, the argument is, that because the panic really grew out of no wealth, but only rendered it "latent," so that it will reappear after a brief interval as permanent and productive capital, and because the panic has added to the frugality and economy of our people, we cannot suffer much longer from the results. Turning now to the future, there is little to discourage and much to animate this financial confidence. We must not omit the point which is often referred to, namely, the liquidations which the early future is maturing of indebtedness which has been carried ever since the panic. These liquidations so far have been made with a punctuality which few of us a year ago would have ventured to predict. Why should it not be so in the future? Some extensions will, no doubt, be asked and promptly obtained, for it is often in the interest of the creditor, even more than of the debtor, that such arrangements have to be proposed and conceded. We do not sympathize, therefore, with the anxieties which many persons affect and feel on this subject.

—Thirteen of the principal railroads of the West have made return of their earnings for the month of January, as compared with corresponding month last year, which are thus presented by the New York *Commercial Chronicle*:

	1875.	1874
Burlington, C. Rapids & M.....	$105,436	$108,303
Central Pacific.....	800,000	348,358
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago..	*25,390	30,469
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.....	135,008	145,281
International & Great Northern.....	122,575	131,110
Kansas Pacific.....	172,737	170,340
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	216,000	266,333
Ohio & Mississippi.....	240,250	268,298
St. Louis, Alton & T. H., main.....	77,876	99,724
St. Louis, Alton & T. H., branches..	57,131	99,099
St. Louis, Iron M. & Southern.....	296,393	250,074
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	*92,088	77,273
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	71,437	96,794
Total.....	$2,441,923	$2,331,172
Net decrease.....		$89,649

*Three weeks only of January in each year.

—The Comptroller of Florida states that $300,000 bonds of 1873 have been sold by him during the year 1873. There is yet $17,300 bonds of 1857 on his hands. During the past year twenty of the bonds of 1868 and 1869 have been redeemed and fifty-nine exchanged. All the issue are now cancelled except fourteen. The interest and sinking fund tax has realized $95,132.22 from the assessments of 1873 and 1874, of which $17,815 have been invested in bonds for the sinking fund, and after the interest due today is paid about $30,000 will remain in the Treasury, partly in cash and partly in Comptroller's warrants.

—From a report by the State Auditor of Missouri, in compliance with a resolution of the Legislature, it appears that, with six exceptions, all the railroads of the State have hitherto failed to pay their taxes for 1874. These exceptions are the Kansas City, St. Jos & Council Bluffs Railroad, which owes a balance of $18,000; the Chicago & Southwestern Pacific Railroad, a balance of $9,000; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, a balance of $21,275; Iron Mountain, $19,604.25; Hannibal & St. Joe, a balance of $75,008.80.

—The Government of Missouri recently issued 300 funding bonds of $1,000 each, numbering from 401 to 700 inclusive, authorized by the act of March, 1874, which provides for the issuing of funding bonds for the purpose of paying the State indebtedness maturing during the years 1874 and 1875, so far as the means otherwise provided by law for their payment shall prove insufficient.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	119¾	119¾
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
20—1864		117¾
" 1865	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	118	119
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	116¾	116¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	27¾	27¾
I. C	102¾	102¾
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	3¾
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
Do. Pref	54	
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	70	72
North Western Common	42¾	42¾
Do. Pref	54¾	54¾
Rock Island	103¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	31¾	32¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25¾
Union Pacific	61	61¾
Toledo & Wabash	10¾	11¾
Harlem	128	127½
Adams Express	101	101
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	58¾	58¾
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	34¾	
Fort Wayne	97¾	98½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	22
Panama	112	113½

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R. scrip	55	
	107	
Reading	56½	57
United Cos. of N. J.	122	
Oil Creek	41	
Lehigh Valley	62	63
Central Transportation	43¾	44½
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91	

NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was firmer at 482@482½ for sixty days and 486 for sight. The customs receipts were $566,000. Gold was weaker, opening at 114¾, and closing at 114¾. The carrying rates were 1½ to 3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $132,000. The clearings amounted to $45,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad and State bonds were active. Stocks opened weak, but afterwards advanced ½ to 1½ per cent., Pacific Mail leading the upward movement. At midday there was a reaction of ¼ to ½. In late dealings Pacific Mail was the feature, and on strong purchases ran up to 33¾, the last price. Western Union Telegraph in the meantime stiffened up to 73¾, Ohio & Mississippi to 25¾, and Wabash to 11¾, the rise imparting firmness to the whole list, which closed strong. The transactions amounted to 166,000 shares, of which 69,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 13,000 North-western, 5,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 8,000 Wabash, and 23,000 Union Pacific.

Government.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 116¾@117; do '64, 117½; do '65 old, 119½; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 119½; do of '68, 119½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 117½; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95½; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 60; do old 30; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 73½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 101¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 85½; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 72; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97½; do preferred, 125; New Jersey Central, 84½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 85¾@86, Pacific Mail, 34¾; do preferred, 54½; Toledo & Wabash, 11¾; do preferred, 18; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65½; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 6½; Central Pacific, 96¾; Illinois Central, 94

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

The Bill to Repeal the Local Option Law Passed by the House.

The Vote on its Final Passage 128 Yeas and 56 Nays.

The Bill to Permit Defendants to Testify in Criminal Cases Passed by the Senate.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 24, 1875.

SENATE.

Bill Introduced.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny—To regulate the election of school directors of sub-districts in Pittsburgh.

Bills on Third Reading.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment that the number of Senators be reduced to thirty-three and House to one hundred members.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Jones, McKinley and Rowland advocated the adoption of the amendment as calculated to facilitate legislation and promote economy. Messrs. Rutan, Playford, Wallace, Ermentrout and Chalfant spoke in opposition.

Mr. STANTON moved for a division of the amendment, which was agreed to, and on the vote on the Senate proposition the yeas were 12 and nays 34.

On the adoption of the joint resolution, being substantially the amendments to the new Constitution proposed by the State Commission, the yeas were 37 and nays 9.

For the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

To authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of securing from other States representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial.

Allegheny County Court Bill.

Under a suspension of the rules the Allegheny County Court bill, which passed the House finally yesterday, was passed on first reading.

Nominations Confirmed.

Notaries Public—Alfred J. Treacy, at Pittsburgh; and M. A. Stauffer, Pleasant, Westmoreland county; A. J. Marshall, Justice of the Peace of the township of Darlington, Beaver County.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 in special session for the consideration on final passage of the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, which was passed by the following vote: yeas 26, nays 18.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills on First Reading.

An Act to repeal the act to regulate rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny, approved March 1st, 1867.

An act requiring Recorders of Deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices general direct and *alphabetical* indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein.

An act relating to insolvent debtors.

A supplementary act concerning divorces.

A supplementary act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, provides for the redemption of the same, and imposes penalties for an illegal increase thereof.

An act in relation to the entry of satisfactory judgments on which have been fully paid by defendant or defendants.

A joint resolution relative to the purchase of a railroad map to accompany the Auditor General's report on railroads and canals.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains of the Senate and House, and providing compensation.

An act to establish a State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane.

A joint resolution providing three thousand copies of Small's Legislative Handbook for members.

An act reimbursing G. W. Taylor, of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Hollidaysburg, Beaver county.

A supplementary act establishing an Insurance Department, relating to the liability of unlicensed agents, to recoveries, the reserve of certain life companies, and decrees and appeals therefrom.

An act conferring jurisdiction on Courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus against State officers.

An act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, city, borough and township rates and levies.

The Tax on Bituminous Coal.

The bill repealing the tax on bituminous coal was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

A resolution was read that a committee of nine be appointed to investigate alleged charges of ill treatment of inmates in the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

Enforcement Act.

Mr. LUSK read in place an act to enforce the penalties for the illegal sale of liquors, and punish those obtaining the same.

The New County Bill

was again called up, and was warmly discussed till 6 o'clock, pending which the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Local Option.

The House met at 7½ P. M., in special session, to consider the bill to repeal the Local Option law. Dilatory motions were made and resisted.

An amendment made that the repealing act shall not take effect until the third Friday in 1876, in those counties which voted for Local Option, was agreed to.

On the amendment the yeas were 60 and nays 125. On its final passage to repeal the yeas were 128, and nays 56.

Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence), Christy and Henry M. Long made telling speeches in opposition to the passage of the bill. During the debate the House was crowded and packed with ladies and gentlemen as spectators.

The House adjourned at 10:15.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1875.

Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts, to be Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. He is a brother of the Postmaster General.

Contested Election Case.

The Committee on Contested Elections presented a report to the House, declaring that Geo. H. Sheridan was elected Representative for the State at large from Louisiana. A minority report, declaring he was not so elected, was also made.

District Tax.

The Committee on the District of Columbia has fixed the taxation of property in this District at one and a half per cent., and extended the time to three months before an execution can be issued to sell property for delinquent taxes.

Interest on 10-40s.

The Treasury Department will to-morrow commence the payment of interest on 10-40s due March 1, without rebate.

POLITICAL.

Ohio State Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., February 24.—The State Prohibition Convention assembled this morning at City Hall, about 100 persons being present. The morning was occupied with routine business.

At the afternoon session the following State ticket was elected: For Governor, Jay Odell, of Cleveland; Lieutenant Governor, H. A. Thompson, of Franklin; Attorney General, S. S. Adams, of Cleveland; State Auditor, Belmont Locke, of Lawrence county; State Treasurer, E. H. Young, of Champaign; Supreme Judge, D. C. Montgomery, of Knox; member of Board of Public Works, J. E. Buchtel, of Akron.

The Convention readopted their platform of last year, and in addition adopted a resolution endorsing compulsory education and the Presidents of the United States for endeavoring to sustain the honor of the nation; also charging that the trouble in the Southern States is due to the failure of Congress to understand the situation, or neglect to pass such legislation as was necessary to prevent scenes of anarchy and blood; also asking the co-operation of farmers and women to suppress the liquor traffic.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Committee's Compromise Accepted by the Conservatives.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Conservatives caucus has agreed to accept Mr. Wheeler's compromise by a vote of 34 to 33. The Kellogg House had a stormy session over a proposition to seat five new members in place of the five members whom it was claimed had sold out to the Democrats. This movement was defeated.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 25, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising, barometer; increasing easterly winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather.

A FEW DAYS AGO a man came in from the country who had a terrible pain in the stomach. He was all bent up, and his face wore an expression of agony that was pitiable to see. He asked a boy if he knew where there was any liquor sold in town, saying he couldn't stand it much longer if he didn't get some. The boy showed the stranger for a moment, and then said: "Mister, I cannot tell a lie—I don't know where they sell liquor in this ere town, but if you'll give me some terbacker I'll show you where all the fellows go what's got pains in their stomachs."—*Altoona Tribune*

HOME NEWS.

Financial Exhibit.

In another column will be found a statement of the finances of the Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and the value of the property under its control. This statement, which is published in accordance with the law, will prove of interest to citizens of the Fourth ward.

New Books.

Elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the well-known New York Publishers, make announcement of some new books, on timely topics. This house has a reputation for publishing standard literature, and its frequent contributions to the general miscellany well preserves its reputation. The fact of a book being published by this house is a sure indication of its high character. Any of the publications of this firm may be had in the book stores or by addressing 549 and 551 Broadway New York.

Suit in Ejectment.

A suit in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by James Vandergrift, S. H. Vandergrift, J. S. Vandergrift, Robert F. Vandergrift, Sarah E. Lighthill, Christopher Lighthill, and Mrs. Irwin, against James and Mary Ann Lighthill, Joseph and Jennette Lindsay, Wm. and Mary Ross, and John Lightsay, committee of George and Sarah Lightbill, committee of defendants, and bounded by Rebecca street, Ridge street and a private alley, of which the plaintiffs claim one-sixth. A summons was issued.

Resolutions of Respect

adopted by the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, in memory of their late associate, W. H. Hagan, Esq.:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an Allwise Providence Mr. W. H. Hagan has been called by death to his eternal home; and whereas, we, the Directors of this Bank, feel that we have in this sad event lost an associate whom we highly respected and earnestly cherished; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in this affliction the hand of God, and bow in humble submission to his benign will and power; also,

Resolved, That we do hereby express our high appreciation of him as a gentleman of sterling qualities, a staunch friend and an associate whom to know was to love and respect.

Resolved, That we do hereby express our most sincere sympathy for the afflicted family and relatives of our deceased associate.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Directors of the Bank and presented to the family of our deceased friend, and that a copy be given the daily papers for publication.

D. Z. BRICKELL, President,
JNO. E. RIDALL, Cashier.

FIRE AT IRWINS STATION.

The Loss Not Yet Known—The Origin of the Fire.

About twelve o'clock last night Goehring's brick building at Irwins station was destroyed by fire, which originated in a heater. The building was occupied by four families, and part of it was used as a storeroom. The loss on the building cannot be given. Davis, Jones & Co. lose $15,000 on goods; insured for $8,000. The flames communicated to an adjoining frame building, owned by the Westmoreland Coal Company, which was also destroyed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Business Yesterday Before the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday morning and endorsed a memorial from the Corn Exchange, asking Col. Thomas A. Scott to make certain changes in weight and abatements to the grain dealers of this city. In Philadelphia the grain dealers are allowed 24,000 pounds to a car, but in Pittsburgh only 22,000. Thomas Simpson and W. C. Armor were appointed to solicit membership. Messrs. George A. Kelly, Capt. J. T. Stockdale and J. D. Weeks, were appointed a committee to nominate officers to be elected at the meeting next Tuesday, and Messrs. S. D. McHenry, Frank Woods and G. W. Hallman, were appointed to hold the election. Resolutions were adopted that an abatement of $6 per member be allowed on the initiation fee of the existing members of the Corn Exchange, that the assessments for the year commencing March 1st shall not exceed $20.00 per annum, $10.00 in fees and $10.00 in dues; that an invitation be extended to the "National Butter and Egg Association," to assemble in Convention in Chicago, March 3, 1875, to hold their next annual Convention in this city, and that the free use of the Chamber of Commerce rooms be tendered the Association.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Fourteenth Ward Assessment Appeals.

The following appeals from the Fourteenth ward were disposed of yesterday by the Board of Revision: Adam Conrad, lot on Fifth avenue, from $1,900 to $1,200. Two-story frame house, from $700 to $400. Edward Derham, lot on Fifth avenue. Increased from $790 to $1,200. Dennis Carrigan, lot on Fifth avenue. Increased from $810 to $1,200. Wm. Britton heirs, lot on Fifth avenue. Increased from $1,200 to $1,400. The 120 feet lots on Locust street were reduced to $60 per foot front. Coltart's heirs, 3-5 acres, from $60,656 to $53,500. Wm. Billon's heirs, one frame house, from $900 to $500. Evan Jones, twenty-four lots, from $9000 to $6000. Wm. Mazett, five acre of land, from $49,500 to $47,500. Jacob A. Heipp, one lot, Fifth avenue, from $2,410 to $1,900; house $5,400 to 4,400. Chris Gerner, lots, Fifth avenue, from $3,600 to $2,000. J. J. Aulheimer, lot, Fifth avenue, $2,835 to $2,700. J. M. Mueller, dwelling, from $4,000 to $4,000; tavern, $4,500 to $4,000; malt house, $9,000 to $8,500. James Harris, one and a half lots, from $1,080 to $810. John Bennet, three lots, Murphy street, $6,750 to $2,400. Mrs. McGill, two lots, Neville street, from $3,500 to $900.

ORTWEIN DISSECTED.

The Autopsy Last Night—Developments of the Surgeon's Knife—A Healthy Brain and Heart and Perfect Body.

At a late hour last night the post-mortem examination of the remains of Ortwein was concluded. It was held at the dissecting room of Dr. Robert Dickson, on Ninth street. From Dr. McKelvy, Jail Physician, who was present at the autopsy, we learn that Ortwein was a perfect specimen of physical humanity. His body was as sound as a genuine silver dollar, and from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet not a blemish was discovered. An examination of his brain developed the fact that it was in a perfectly natural condition, and contained no evidence of ever having been diseased. It weighed fifty-two and a half ounces, while the average weight of the human brain, Dr. Baker said, is but forty-nine ounces. The skull was not indented in the least, and did not show that it had ever been fractured, thus disposing of the assertion that Ortwein must have had been broken by a fall from a horse, and his brain affected thereby. The physicians also discovered that the neck had not been broken by the fall of the body, but the second and third cervical vertebra had separated by being pulled apart, thus causing elongation of the spinal cord and paralysis of the body. The heart weighed thirteen and three-fourth ounces, while the average weight of the human heart is from ten to twelve ounces. It was quite natural and free from disease. The bones of the body, Dr. Dickson said, were small but the size of the heart showed what immense muscular power Ortwein possessed while living. The dissecting physicians will prepare a detailed account of their examination, and as soon as completed it will be furnished to the press for publication.

BANKING HOUSE SUSPENSION.

The Well-Known House of Hart, Caughey & Co. Closes Its Doors.

Yesterday morning great surprise was occasioned by the announcement that the well-known banking house of Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co. had been compelled to close its doors. A visit to the house, on the corner of Third avenue and Wood street developed the fact that there was no "run" on the establishment, but that the payment of checks had been stopped. Mr. Hart, senior member of the firm, was not present, being confined to his home by illness, but the other members of the firm explained the situation. The cause of the suspension was the inability of the bank to realize on such securities as it has, the inability of parties indebted to the bank to respond, advances made to parties who are considered thoroughly sound, but still unable to raise the cash at present, and the failure of certain houses that were indebted to the bank in large and small sums. The class of depositors in the bank was considered the best, and the bank, having the utmost confidence in them, quite a number were allowed to overcheck, but the sum of this over-checking is not known just at present.

Mr. Caughey, of the firm, said they would commence at once to prepare a statement, and would probably have it ready by next Monday. He thought the bank would be abundantly able to pay dollar for dollar as soon as they could get their affairs straightened out.

From an unofficial source, we hear that the immediate cause of their suspension was the withdrawal of about $60,000, within the past few days, by Judge Veech, who is paying out the funds in his hands as trustee of the Nation Trust Company's funds.

A statement had been made that the funds of the Guardians of the Poor were involved in the suspension. Mr. Hart, a member of the banking firm, is Treasurer of the Board, and the balance of the funds were deposited there. The amount, however, will not exceed $20,000, which is secured by the bonds of the Treasurer, which average $25,000.

The firm was looked upon as one of the strongest in the city, and its suspension was both a matter of surprise and general regret, as the members are gentlemen who are held in high esteem.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····And now the farmers begin to think of plowing.

····There were sixty-two deaths in the city last week.

····School teachers were troubled yesterday with Spring fever.

····The water main on Perry street, Allegheny, is still frozen solid.

····Large crowds visited the scene of the execution yesterday before the scaffold was taken down.

····The M. E. Sunday school of Washington, Pa., will hold its fifth anniversary on Monday next.

····There are ten applicants for the $2,000 reward offered for the arrest of the murderer of the Hammett family.

····Mrs. Phila H. LaBarre, author of "Nobody's Child," will lecture at Clinton and the "Valley" at an early day.

····Detective Bowden, of Allegheny, yesterday recovered a lot of harness which had been stolen from Alborn, Clark & Co.

····The tug boat "J. D. Johnson" was engaged all of yesterday in the exhilirating exercise of smashing ice in the Allegheny river.

····Detective Bowden, of Allegheny, has a handsome gold watch that he believes was stolen. Any person having lost one can call on him.

····The damage done to the Twenty-eighth ward school building, by the fire on Tuesday, has been fixed at $650 by the insurance companies.

····Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixteen cents have been subscribed for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

····A sleighing party from Butler came to the city on Sunday, and before they could get back home were overtaken by the thaw. The sleigh can be bought cheap.

····A delegation of school directors from Wheeling were visiting the school buildings of Allegheny yesterday and examining the heating apparatus used in them.

····A party of some twenty-five Eastern coal operators arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the works of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co.

····The water main on Craig street, Allegheny, which was frozen up during the recent cold spell, was thawed out yesterday afternoon with the Columbia steam fire engine.

····We extend thanks to Representative H. M. Long for a report of the Commission to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania —the points of which we have heretofore referred to.

····The boat house of the Columbia Boat Club was removed last evening to the Monongahela river, to the building originally used by the breaking up of the ice in the Allegheny river.

····The will of Gottleib Wahr was filed in the Register's office yesterday. Decedent appoints his wife Agnes Wahr, sole executor of the document, which is dated February 9, 1866.

····The reports of the Superintendent and Agent of the Humane Society, made at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, show that their operations are having a healthy effect on the community.

····Mayor McCarthy yesterday evening discharged Messrs. Fox, Dunn and other young men who were arrested on a charge of attempting to take a prisoner from officer McCullough, on Fifth avenue extension, on election day.

····Warrants were issued by Alderman Shaffer, of the south Side, yesterday, for the arrest of John Strong, charged with larceny, and Archy Taylor, a night sheriff, charged with conducting his business contrary to the city ordinances.

····"Daddy Jiner," an aged colored man, of Allegheny, who has long been an institution at the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, died yesterday morning. Deceased was in the ninetieth year of his age, and was well-known throughout the city.

····Ortwein's will was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The certificates of Judge Sterrett and the Register are appended, setting forth its validity, such precaution being necessary to make it genuine in Germany, where Ortwein's property is situated.

····It has been discovered that Ortwein's head was not on the right side. *Telegraph*. A superficial examination of the body of Ortwein, by the physicians this morning, disclosed the remarkable fact that his heart was on the wrong side.—*Leader*. Pretty good.

····There are 6,970 taxables in the rural wards benefitted by the two-third tax. By the decision of the Supreme Court these 6,970 will be benefitted to the extent of $250,000, or $35.71 per taxable, and the municipal wards will be taxed additionally $250,000, or about 8.33 per taxable.

····On Tuesday evening as several primaries were being brought down from the oil regions, on the Pittsburgh Express, over the Allegheny Valley road, at Tarentum Johnstown station, one of them jumped from the train while it was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, and made his escape.

····About nine o'clock yesterday morning the Friendship engine company of Allegheny was called out to extinguish a lot of phosphorous that had ignited in a drug store at the corner of Taylor avenue and Pike Ann street, Allegheny. The phosphorous was entirely destroyed but no other damage was done.

····The following is the result of the recent election in North Fayette: Justice of the Peace, George K. Robb; Judge of Elections, Richard Crooks; Supervisors, Henry Dorrington, Hugh Gregg, H. H. Whitmore and John Kelso; School Directors, John McMichail, Samuel Hopper; Assessor, Robert M. Murray; Auditor, A. J. Jardine. Constable, Robert Simpson; Town Clerk John S. Mansell.

····We learn from reliable authority that some of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, propose giving an old Fashioned Spelling Match in the Lecture Room, some evening next week. The list of names of those consenting to take part, includes many occupying high positions, and judging from those having the affair in charge, we anticipate a very interesting entertainment.

····Complaint information has been made by S. McGuire, before Alderman Seanor, charging a number of boys with entering a house, No. 17 Congress street, and stealing a large quantity of goods, including a lot of sheet music, books, musical instruments, boxes for same, a lot of gilt and spool cases, three drums, a silver rimmed banjo, musical paper and a lot of pictures, the goods being valued in all at over $200. $175 of the goods have been recovered.

····We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and California Enprise Company, ("Forty Niners"), at Schibecker's, No. 22 Diamond street, on Monday evening, March 1st, by the Executive Committee of the re-union is in the hands of D. P. Estep, F. C. Negley, J. S. Willock, Wm. Cooper, P. F. Kane, and James Conway. Judging from the success of this reunion will be one of enjoyment to all who have the pleasure of attending.

····Rev. N. M. Cornelius lectured in the Presbyterian church, in Oakdale, on Friday evening, 19th inst., on the subject of "Oratory, Reading and the Real in every day Life and Action." The lecture was one of the finest ever given in Oakdale, and Rev. Cornelius will immediately take high rank as a lecturer. His lecture abounded well in telling hits and amusing anecdotes, whilst underlying these was a deep vein of sentiment, rich and pure. On the previous evening Rev. Cornelius delivered the same lecture at Bridgeville.

····The following is a copy of a hand bill which is being posted about the city: "PINCK MEETING of citizens friendly to the improvement of Ohio River and guaranteeing Northern and Southern Pacific Rail Road bonds by Congress, will be held in old City Hall, Pitt, March 1st, 1875, at 7:30 P. M. This is intended to be a meeting of all friendly to the above measures, and all pubbliers and iron and lumber men, and coal diggers and workmen are especially invited to attend, as it is believed that Congress has the power to relieve the present depressed condition of business and all classes should join in urging Congress to do so."

PERSONAL.

***Judge Hawkins, of the Orphan's Court, is back from his bridal trip and has resumed business.

***Mr. J. H. Swett, of Porter, Dilworth & Co., has invented a rocking puddling furnace. It will be in operation next week.

***Judge Stowe, of Pittsburgh, who held Court here last week for Judge Hice, spent the early years of his life in Beaver, his father at one time being Cashier of the Branch of the old Pittsburgh Bank located at this place.—*Beaver Argus and Radical*.

HIGH WATER.

The Village of Mansfield Overflowed.

The warm weather for the last two or three days has had the effect to produce a sudden thaw, the results of which has already been realized by the inhabitants of the village of Mansfield, about six miles out of the city on the Panhandle Railroad. Yesterday morning the water rose to such a height that a number of families were driven from their homes, and the household goods had to be removed to the upper rooms. It is said that Davis' dam, on Chartiers creek, has caused the ice to gorge and back the water to such an extent as to cause this overflow which is doing much damage. The wooden bridge across Chartiers creek, at Mansfield, was carried away by the flood. The force of the immense volume of water and ice may be understood when it is stated that the stone pier was swept away by the current. The loss by the destruction of the bridge will be about six thousand dollars.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

John Moorhead, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge ordered for trial at the May term at Pittsburgh.

Andrew Newburger, of the city of Erie, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steamboat Leopard, in admiralty. A Fulton Son & Co., allowed to intervene for supplies and materials furnished.

Nic Nac Cream Biscuit is the latest novelty in the Cracker and Biscuit line. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty street. MTH.

A VETERAN GONE.

Sudden Death of Dr. A. G. McCandless.

Many of the friends of the venerable Dr. A. G. McCandless, of this city, were greatly startled last evening by the announcement of his sudden demise. The event took place at the family residence, No. 121 Center avenue, and was the result of but a few hours sickness, the deceased having been in his usual health shortly before supper and dying about half past eight o'clock. The cause of his death was heart disease, to which he had been in a measure, subject.

Dr. McCandless was a native of Allegheny county, having been born in the year 1816 near the Washington county line, in a rural district, where he resided until he had arrived at an age when he could attend school. He early showed a predelection for the medical profession, and after spending several years graduated at the Cleveland Medical College with an honorable record. He then entered the office of Dr. Pollock, who was located at Clinton, and after spending some time with him, hung out his own shingle at Perrysville, in this county. He passed the first ten years of his regular medical practice in that rural retreat. Having thus obtained a good practical experience in his profession, he sought out a wider field of labor, and pitched his tent in Pittsburgh about the year 1848, from whence he never thereafter removed. He soon became well known in the county, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was recognized as one of the most successful and best physicians in the city, and was as highly esteemed among his professional brethren, as he was among those to whom he ministered.

The Doctor, however, though zealous in the pursuit of the duties of his calling, was not indifferent to other claims upon him, whereby he could extend his usefulness, and hence he took considerable interest in municipal affairs. About four years after his removal to this city he was chosen as a representative in City Councils, taking his seat in that body in the year 1852. He discharged the trust thus reposed in him so well that his constituents kept him in office and until the present year he was a member of the body. He declined a re-election for this year, but a petition was persuaded to enter the list and was elected for the term which commences next year. As a Councilman he was one of the most active and influential, and held the position of President of one of the branches for five years. His Council record was one that reflected the highest credit upon him and his worth was attested by the flattering resolutions passed upon him upon the occasion of his retirement last year.

In addition to his position as a Councilman, Dr. McCandless also held other public positions such as Physician to the Jail, to the Board of Health, and to the Marine Hospital, in all of which he proved himself worthy of the confidence in which he was held. He never held any public position outside of those named, as they, with his professional duties, occupied his time.

The deceased was a member of several secret societies, and was also a leading and prominent in the Temperance movement in earlier years. He gave time and attention to the organization of temperance societies, and was always an active adherent to the cause.

In social life, the deceased was characteristic for courteous manner, and an affable grace that made him friends wherever he became known. He was a member and elder in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Dr. Wilson's, having started with that organization when it was founded, twenty years ago. The fact of holding the honorable position of eldership is the best proof of the high esteem in which he was regarded by his fellow members.

He had been in apparently good health for several months past, and his death therefore came with all the suddenness of a shock to the family and friends. Yesterday morning he went over to Allegheny and returned with Rev. Dr. Wilson, who took dinner at his home. In the evening about five o'clock, while looking over a new home that is building, he first complained of feeling sick, and went home. Upon reaching his residence he had an attack of heart disease, but subsided under the treatment. Some later in the evening he had a second attack, and at eight o'clock the third attack came, which brought on a fatal result in about half an hour. He was entirely conscious up to the moment of his death, thoroughly realizing the approach of the fatal hour, and was able to recognize and bid farewell to the stricken relatives who gathered around his bedside. He was in the fifty ninth year of his age, when he "fell asleep" and his spirit passed from earth. He leaves a widow and three adult children,—one a daughter and the others sons, Dr. J. G. and A. E. McCandless, who have followed in the footsteps of their father, and are well and favorably known in the medical profession and in the community.

Thus passed away a veteran whose life had been one of activity and usefulness, and whose memory is worthy of tender remembrance.

OLD FASHIONED SPELLING MATCH.

"Ingomar's" Letter Elicits a Reply The Suggestion Considered a Good One and Endorsed.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I notice the communication of "Ingomar" suggesting an "Old Fashioned Spelling Match" for the benefit of the poor. I second the suggestion heartily, and the only thing wanting to make it a success is to have the right party to take charge of it, and I think from the manner in which "Ingomar" writes, he is the man for the occasion. It seems to me, therefore, if "Ingomar" will constitute himself a Committee to invite volunteer spellers to the number of say thirty—fifteen on a side—an equal number of ministers, lawyers, editors and "all" will in a measure done. There will be no trouble in getting the hall and the audience. I will agree to be one of the spellers and will do anything I can to aid the project. L.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I think "Ingomar's" idea is just delightful. I would sooner go to such an entertainment as he suggests than to an opera, because it would be so novel and unusual, and operas are getting common. I will do all I can to assist in such a project, but will not likely be much more than going and paying my admittance fee, for I do not pride myself on my spelling. There are hundreds more I think who would do as much. ENSIE.

Yesterday's *Leader* contains the following editorial endorsement of "Ingomar's" suggestion: "The suggestion that Mrs. Wade, or somebody else, get up an old-fashioned spelling match, which gave their names as patrons, for the benefit of the poor, is a good one. Such matters are being got up now throughout the West, and are very successful. The fun of seeing the prominent lawyers, doctors, office holders, authors, and, of a town or city getting spelled down on the hard words of the language—and sometimes on the easy ones—always attract a great crowd and excite the greatest interest and amusement. A hall could be engaged and a "Webster Unabridged" being offered as a prize for the champion speller, twenty five cents admission, small built up a large fund for all who wished either to contest or to witness the contest. We warrant that the hall would be well filled if the entertainment were well advertised, and the individuals with bad spelling and barbarous pronunciation would be taught how to distinguish the orthography of the English language above that of any other would be made to minister, out of their very evil, to the sacred cause of charity."

THE INDECENT SHOW.

A New Information Against Martin—His Arrest in Cumberland.

The hearing in the case of Harry Martin, charged with running an indecent show on Fourth avenue, has been again postponed until this morning. It would have taken place yesterday morning but defendants counsel, being detained in Court, was unable to be present, and it was at his request that the case was again put off. At the direction of the Mayor, Detective Demmel yesterday made a new information charging Martin with keeping a disorderly house. This fresh document was drawn up by Marshal Swartzwelder, private counsel for the Mayor, and will make a much stronger case. It charges that on the 18th of February, 1875, and on divers other days and times since the 1st of January, 1875, a certain Harry Martin did keep and maintain, and still does keep and maintain a certain common, ill-governed and disorderly house, and in this said house, for his own lucre and gain, certain persons, as well men as women of evil name and fame, and of dishonest conversation, did permit to frequent and remain therein, and the said persons did there and then did cause and procure in his said house, publicly to expose and exhibit themselves for the gain of the said Harry Martin, to divers persons, as well as men and boys in said house assembled, various lascivious, lewd, lascivious, obscene and indecent groupings, attitudes, postures and positions in certain lewd and indecent plays and performances, to the manifest corruption of the morals of the men and boys there assembled, in open violation of decency and good order and to the common nuisance of the good citizens of the neighborhood. Martin was arrested under this information and gave $500 bail for this morning's hearing.

Martin and his performers have been arrested in Cumberland for giving an indecent exhibition at that place on Monday night. One of them is a girl only twelve years of age. The defendants gave their names as Harry Martin, proprietor; Happy Dave McCoy, stage manager; Prof. Vincent, leader of orchestra; Gus Warren and Billy Reynolds, comedians; Misses Minnie Hasson, Eugenie Herbert and Lillie May.

New Firm! New Stock!

Messrs. J. L. Lytle & Co. have just opened their new and extensive Furniture Ware rooms, No. 169 Smithfield street, and have certainly displayed great taste in their selections. We saw parlor sets upholstered in push, brocatel, repp and hair cloth, all of beautiful design and finish. Chamber sets of oiled and varnished walnut, from which choice can be made of the cheapest and the most expensive. In dining room furniture they have also a fine assortment. Their stock of office and library furniture is very large, and parties desiring to furnish their offices and libraries will do well to call. They will at all times keep a full stock of general cabinet ware of the newest styles. We predict for the new firm a large share of patronage.

Hickory Brooms.

We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to our stock of Hickory Brooms, which is the largest and best that can be found in the city. For sale at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street.

LETTER FROM A BOILER'S WIFE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ETNA, February 23, 1875.

In these days of women's rights movements it is something unusual for a woman to attempt to defend the rights of men; but of one thing I am glad, that in this free America she has the liberty of expressing her opinion upon the so-called questions of the day, and as there is, at present, a difference of opinion between the iron masters and their employes, we propose to speak a few words upon that subject, through the columns of your *worthy* paper, as we believe it is the only one that has not disgraced its fair pages by slandering and degrading those iron-willed, iron-nerved class of men, the boilers, of Pittsburgh and vicinity. We are very *much* surprised at the attempts of the manufacturers to coerce the men into their terms, and also at the smallness in this matter to which some of them have already stooped; and just here, we would request the gentleman who waited upon the authorities and requested them not to give relief to the boilers' families, that he would also wait upon the grocers and merchants generally, and forbid their selling to the boilers' families until they come into their terms, and also the gentleman who was so anxious to have all the men discharged who were working at the Poor Farm? Is this what you call Honor? We are told in Scripture that it is harder for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter Heaven.

There is no provision made for *such* as they; even Satan would close his doors upon such, as he is the soul of honor compared to this, and I am ashamed that one of my own sex, professing to be a Christian and a philanthropist, should publicly declare that she would not assist the men who are fighting for their principles. For this is the fact, one-half the public do not know the boilers have a principle to defend, which it is as much their honor to defend as it is to keep their families from want. When God said to man, by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread, He did not intend to forsake him, but He gave him bone and sinew, coupled with a will and a purpose, and He who instigated the latter will not fail to see His laborers receive their hire.

There is a great deal said about the boilers making so *much* money! Do they? I wonder how the public know so much when they are not there to see. It is true they do make a great deal of money if they received steady work the year round, but as a general thing they are idle (not from choice) half the time, and if there is to be a long stop, it is generally managed for the cold weather, and when the July sun looks down they must employ an extra helper and then are not able to stand it. I wonder how the good wives of our iron manufacturers would like to have their husbands come home to them with glaring eyes, hollow voice, and a sound as of the river of death roaring in their ears, and the blasphemers as they make the air ring, and forthwith demand a reduction of wages, but demand still five heats and sometimes six for a day's labor. Try it, ye white fingered, kid gloved gentlemen, and see how many *boats* you could stand at $4.50 a ton. These ironmasters require the families of the boilers to live on less money, crying out that the workmen make all and they nothing. Nothing, indeed! Is it nothing that their families should need anything, but when a little pinching time comes the retrenchment must *all* come on the workmen's side, lest their wives and daughters should have to wear like servants? We attempt in one season, while, on the other hand, the boiler's wife, who is just as sensitive and delicate, and an *equal*, perhaps, in every thing but wealth, must make over, turn and patch until twice in order to keep up a decent appearance. The Psalmist says: "The wicked in his pride doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the devices which they have imagined."

Let us remember *that* the judge and executioner will not allow them to assist the boilers. I would just say, read the 5th, 6th and 16th verses of the 24 chapter of the Epistle to James. To the employer, I would say, your workman is your brother, and when you are oppressing him, He who created both looks down and makes note in the book of accounts above, and perhaps the balance sheet may be on the other side on the great day of reckoning and retribution.

A BOILER'S WIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The novel entertainments of the Majilitons are proving an attractive card. Their grotesque dancing is unequalled, and one must see it to appreciate it. The delightful singing of Annie Kemp Bowler wins her hundreds of admirers and lavish applause. The Majiltons certainly turned a trump when they secured her accession to their numbers.

Library Hall.

Last night the long-looked for Emily Soldene and her English Opera Bouffe Company made their first appearance and played to a fair house. The sensational "Madame L'Archduc" is doubtless best attested by the numerous complimentary remarks that were heard in the audience was leaving, but it is safe to say that nearly all these remarks fell from the lips of gentlemen. Miss Soldene sustained the *role* of *Marionette*, and her singing was warmly applauded. Her rendition of the Serenade demanded an encore, to which she gracefully acceded. The most enjoyable air given during the evening was "I'm the Nicest of the Three," a duet by Miss Soldene and Miss Robson. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Devere are right comical fellows, and the company includes several handsome young girls, possessing pleasant voices, who help to swell the chorus. Taken as a whole, "Madame L'Archduc" was probably as clever a burlesque as has been in Pittsburgh, where it is still running.

This evening "Genevieve de Brabant" will be presented, Miss Soldene appearing as *Drogan*.

The Gounod Club.

Next Tuesday evening, at Library Hall, the Gounod Club will give the opera of "Martha" as a complimentary benefit to the conductor of the organization, Mr. Clement Tetedoux. The music will be furnished by the Germania Orchestra. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Kleber's.

Charity Concert.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Library Hall to-morrow evening for the joint benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless and the Ladies Relief Society of Allegheny. Among those who have profered assistance are Misses Allen, Allison, Wylie and Addison, Mrs. Courtney and Benney, and Messrs. Mellor, Everson, Irvin, Breed and Colville. The sale of a limited number of reserved seats commences this morning at Kleber's.

For Charity's Sake.

To-day and to-morrow a dinner will be given at City Hall for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, through a bevy of five children. An exhibition drill and promenade concert will also be given at the same place to-morrow evening by the Duquesne Greys and the Great Western band for the same charitable purpose.

**Frankl